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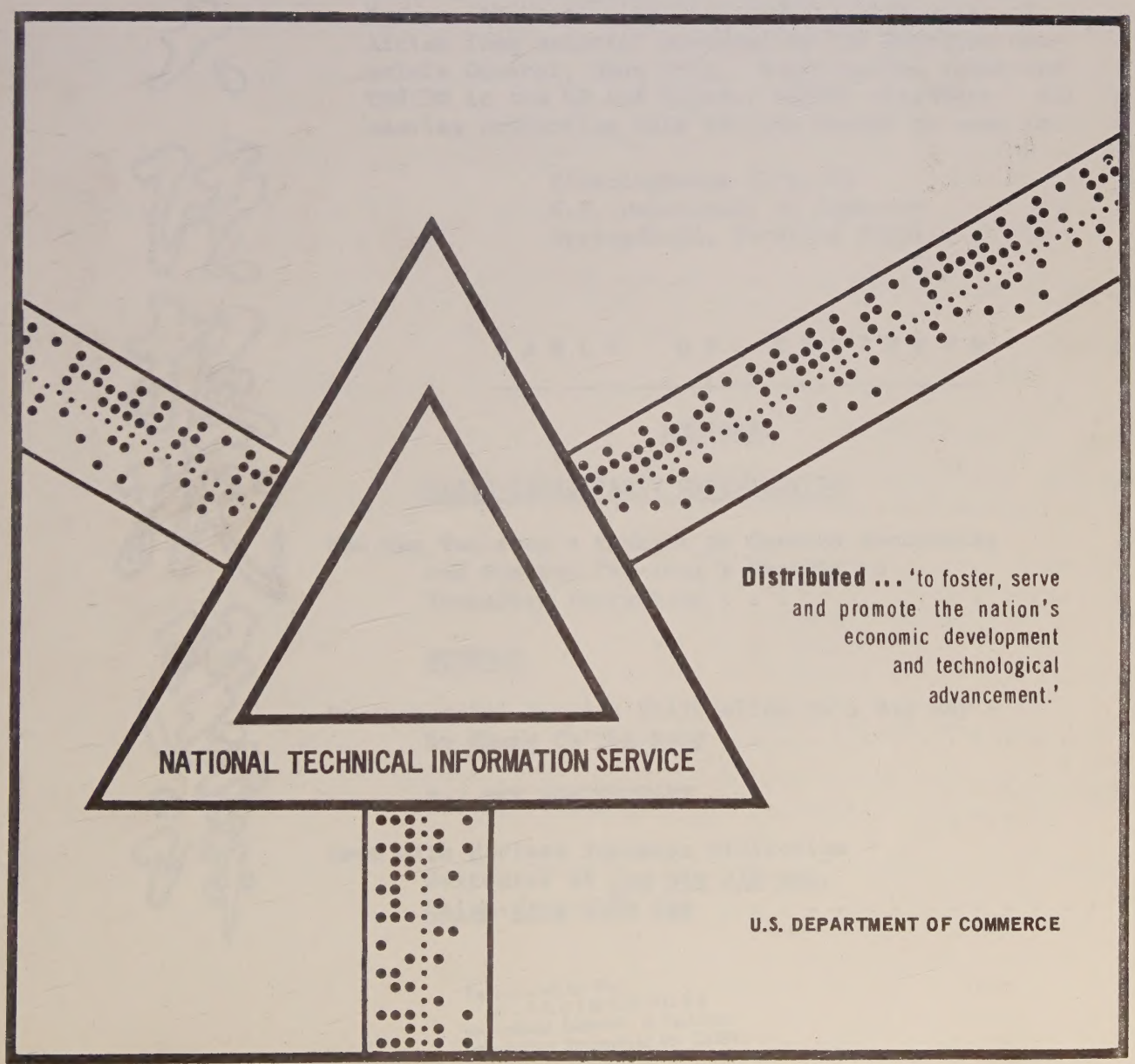
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中國大陸報紙摘譯

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 14, 1970 No. 4738

**********
* NATIONAL *
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BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION

# Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Command Everything and Use Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Transform Everything

## - Our experience in grasping the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad -

by

the Party Branch at 11th Middle School of Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1970)

"Leadership squads" of basic-level Party organizations must strive hard to remold their world outlook according to Mao Tse-tung's thought, constantly wage struggle against all "non-proletarian" ideas, maintain close ties with the masses and heed their views, implement the Party's policy on intellectuals and educated people, and carry out criticism and self-criticism.--SCMP Ed.

We conducted the work of Party consolidation and Party building in our school last year and established a new Party branch. After the establishment of the new Party branch we studied with the revolutionary masses Chairman Mao's teaching "The fundamental question in revolution is the question of political power." By associating this teaching with the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and the history of the great proletarian cultural revolution we realized profoundly: The most important point in the strengthening of Party building is the strengthening of the building of the squad of the Party branch committee. We must use the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad to push forward the ideological revolutionization of Party members. During the past year or so we grasped the following five points in the revolutionization development of the leadership squad:

## I. Taking the Lead to Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought in a Living Manner and Strive to Transform the World Outlook

The New Party Constitution states that the most important task of the primary Party organizations is to "lead the Party members and the broad revolutionary masses in studying and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way." After the establishment of the Party branch we gave first priority to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. During the past year or so every member of the Party branch conducted several movements of discussion, application, struggle against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism within the Party. Some comrades made discussions and applications for more than ten times in rallies alone. The masses said happily: "The Party branch committee is not only our guide in the transformation of the objective world but also our leader in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the transformation of the subjective world."

How could the members of the Party branch committee study well Mao Tse-tung's thought and obtain prompt results in the transformation of the objective as well as subjective world? Our experience shows:

1. The most important point is to work together with the broad masses of people in studying Chairman Mao's instructions amid struggle and implement Chairman Mao's instructions amid struggle.

Since last year and under the leadership of the propaganda team stationed in the school we have been working with the masses in incessantly repudiating unproletarian ideas among the masses through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, pushing forward the development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and greatly heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the members of the leadership squad.

In the movement of repudiating extreme "left" ideas, with the exception of those who took charge of surface work, all of us several members of the Party branch committee penetrated deep into basic level to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions together with the masses, uncovered indications of extreme "left" ideas and repudiated the crimes of extreme "left" ideas together with the masses.

After the masses were mobilized, we again worked together with the masses to analyze and put in the proper perspective the problems uncovered by the broad masses of teachers and students and develop mass revolutionary criticism and repudiation penetratingly to make this movement vigorous. The masses said that they received a profound education and we ourselves also received a profound education in class struggle.

2. Destroying self-interest and establishing public interest in the storm.

We followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Communist Party members should experience storms and see the world" and regularly moved the classroom to places in the school where class struggle was most violent to undergo

tests of class struggle. The rear service group was one of the old, big and difficult units in our school. So the secretary of the Party branch personally led three comrades and went down to work there with their beddings. They persevered in laboring and studying together with the workers and performed penetrating and meticulous ideological work on the masses. This rapidly changed the situation and pushed forward the development in depth of the movement on the surface.

3. Regularly struggling against various unproletarian ideas. According to Chairman Mao's theory on contradictions within the Party, class struggle in the society and class struggle outside of the Party are bound to be reflected in the leadership squad of the Party. Consequently we regularly analyzed the ideological conditions of the leadership squad and incessantly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome unproletarian ideas in our heads to let Mao Tse-tung's thought take deep root in our heads.

Under the correct leadership of the superior organization and the help of the propaganda team stationed in the school, we scored some achievements in our work in the school and was commended by the superior organization. At this time some of the comrades became a little elated. We did hear certain reactions to this self-conceit and self-complacence from the masses but we did not understand their meaning sufficiently. Later there was an incident which deeply educated us:

On one occasion our school was competing with another middle school in working style. As a result of the students of our school looking down upon the students of this fraternal school, one of our students openly made sarcastic remarks about them. This was very bad for us.

Upon discovering this, the Party branch immediately convened a Party branch committee meeting to conduct a serious analysis. It was agreed unanimously that although the incident occurred at the lower level the root lay in the upper level. The feeling of one of the students actually reflected the ideological feeling of our leadership. If this feeling was allowed to develop itself, we would fail to follow and act according to Chairman Mao's instructions closely.

Thus we grasped it as a significant question on the road of continuation of the revolution and immediately held a study class to examine our own conceited and self-complacent feeling. The secretary, deputy secretary and Party branch committee members made self-criticism at a school meeting and took the lead to uncover contradictions. In the meantime, representatives were sent to the fraternal school to conduct investigation.

Pushed forward by our initiative, all revolutionary teachers and students conscientiously held study classes to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "Humility makes us progress and arrogance makes us lag behind". This heightened the consciousness of continuation of the revolution.

## II. Taking the Lead in Keeping a Close Contact with the Masses and Self-Consciously Receiving Education from the Masses

Chairman Mao taught us: "The fundamental line of the Communist Party is to rely upon the broad masses of revolutionary people directly." Chairman Mao's instructions pointed out the most fundamental way for our realization of the revolutionization of the leadership squad. After the establishment of the new Party branch we conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Organize a revolutionized leadership squad which maintains close contact with the masses" and the five "musts" of the New Party Constitution. Studies made everybody realize profoundly: Revolutionization of the leadership squad can only be realized among the masses and amid practice. So we decided to put ourselves among the masses and learn from the masses before we teach them.

During the past year we worked mostly among the masses: During the day we worked at the squads and the kitchen. In the evening we visited the dormitories and on holidays we called at the families. We took part in the masses' studies as well as in manual labor. We had been to the homes of most teachers and other employees. We went to the cities as well as remote suburbs. We visited some homes more than once. We visited homes with sick members first. As a result we were the first ones to know whenever anything unusual happened and were able to grasp the living ideas of the masses. Our work was to the point and we maintained a congenial relation between the cadres and the masses. After practicing this for a year or so we realized that to realize the revolutionization of the leadership squad among the masses and amid practice we must persevere in the following:

1. Maintenance of the spirit of willingness to learn from the masses. At the beginning some of our comrades paid only lip service to learning from the masses. But when they came across a concrete problem they acted as if there was nothing to be learned from the masses. After the establishment of the new Party branch the Party branch secretary led everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses are the true heroes" which gave everybody a profound education. As a result, they conscientiously looked for gaps in themselves and good points among the masses. They also struggled against self-interest, and repudiated revisionism among the masses and were highly commended by the masses.

2. To remain close to the masses physically we must first put our hearts near them and give our hearts to them. Practice taught us that to make the masses give their hearts to the leadership, the leadership must first penetrate deep among the masses and give their hearts to the masses. The cadres and masses must exchange hearts with one another before they can make revolution together in unison. We formulated two rules: a) To penetrate deep among the masses we must give prominence to proletarian politics. We must make use of all available time to publicize Mao Tse-tung's thought without going through the exchange of ordinary words of salutation or such platitudes. We must also refrain from talking aimlessly. b) We must sincerely give our hearts to the masses.

There was one errant teacher who refused to admit his error for long periods of time. Later patient assistance finally heightened his consciousness and he made a profound examination of himself in a meeting with tears in his eyes. The masses were very satisfied with him and they were also profoundly educated by his change.

## III. Taking the Lead to Grasp Examples Well and Incessantly Heightening the Consciousness in Line Struggle

After the establishment of the new Party branch we came across a new question; namely: Will there still be line struggle within the Party and is it still necessary to conduct line struggle?

Some comrades thought: Now that orders from the Party Central headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as deputy comes down to primary level organizations and the masses directly, who dare not execute them? There were even comrades who said: "I think there will not be any more errors of line in the future." Some of the masses said: "We trust the new Party branch which was born under Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. All we have to do is to follow it."

Problems arose precisely during this period. An incident took place in June 1969 during the giving of support to summer harvesting: Without a collective discussion a member of the Party branch committee one-sidedly decided to send over two thousand students to march empty-handed and wanted the production brigade to provide over 70 heavy trucks to carry their packs during the busy farming season. Upon discovering this the secretary of the Party branch thought this was inconsistent with Chairman Mao's orientation for operating schools. But many comrades disagreed with him and thought that this was an indication of showing concern to the physical health of the students and it also helped the members of the production brigade to do more manual labor.

As the two views were antagonistic to each other we went down among the students to conduct investigation. The students said: "Judging from our physical strength, it is no problem at all for us to march 40 *li* with a pack of about 10 *chin* on our backs." The masses gave us a very profound education. So, with the view of the masses in our minds, we again held another Party branch committee meeting in which we studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "All work in the school is for transforming the students' thought," analyzed this question with a scientific attitude, unified everybody's understanding with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and changed the original decision. Finally all teachers and students carried their packs on their backs to march down to the countryside even in rain. They sang in high spirits on the way and arrived at their destination without a hitch. They went down to work in the field the next day and the poor and lower-middle peasants showed their pleasure from the bottom of their hearts.

The development of this incident gave us an enlightenment: Even with the same matter different guiding thoughts will bring about different

results. To the leadership squad, is this not a living struggle of lines? The argument that there is no line struggle in the new leadership squad advanced by certain people is consistent neither with objective practice nor with the rule governing the contradictions within the Party. If line struggle is not grasped, Party organizations will cease to have life. During the past year or so we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "We must constantly and repeatedly discuss a line and a viewpoint," persevered in developing the struggle between the two lines within the Party and incessantly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the broad masses of teachers and students. Everybody said with a deep understanding: "We can truly foster successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause only by incessantly heightening the consciousness in line struggle and persevering in operating schools according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

## IV. Taking the Lead to Unite the Majority and Implementing the Party's Policy for Intellectual Elements

Chairman Mao taught us: "The proletariat is the greatest class in the history of mankind as well as the most powerful revolutionary class ideologically, politically and in strength. It can and must unite the absolute majority of people around itself and isolate to the maximum degree and attack the small handful of enemies." After the establishment of the new Party branch we were met with a realistic question; namely: Do we have to and can we unite the majority in a rank and file of intellectual elements? At the beginning some of the Party branch committee members thought since the situation of the intellectual elements were unique we could only make use of them but could not trust them. To unite with them was like "lighting a candle for the blind--a waste of wax."

Under the motivation of the propaganda team we held a study class to unify everybody's thought. We studied together Chairman Mao's series of policies on the question of intellectual elements and carefully analyzed the rank and file of teachers. By doing so we realized that it was an objective truth that the rank and file of intellectual elements was complex, but most of them were good, willing to accept transformation and could be transformed. If we did not unite the majority of them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, it would be tantamount to isolating ourselves. What faced us was not the fact that we must not unite with the intellectual elements but whether we were to implement Chairman Mao's instructions, take the lead in doing meticulous work and rally the majority of the intellectual elements around the Party branch. During the past year or so we overcame various ideological obstacles, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to unite all people who could be united and scored some achievements. The following are our experiences:

1. To unite with the majority we must incessantly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian policies and perform meticulous work.

There was an old teacher with a bad family background who engrossed himself only in her work before the cultural revolution without paying any attention to politics. After being criticized during the cultural revolution she became depressed, always walking with her head down and her mouth shut.

In the course of holding heart-to-heart talks with her, the secretary of the Party branch discovered that she had the living idea of "I am too advanced in age and my thinking is too old. Time does not allow me to transform myself thoroughly. Perhaps it is better if I go home and retire." So he studied with her Chairman Mao's teaching "We hope that intellectual elements in our country continue to advance...., there is no future in going backwards" and encouraged her to change her old thinking thoroughly and strive to become an intellectual element welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Under patient assistance she made fast progress, energetically struggled against the thinking of "going home and retiring," and greatly changed herself spiritually. At the end of last year she was finally selected as a five-good soldier. She said happily: "I lived for 61 years and taught for 30 years, but discovered only now what one lives for."

2. To unite with the majority we must correctly handle backward comrades.

In our school there were people who were considered "dead backward." They came to work and went home without uttering one word and in meetings they sat in the last row. The masses were angry with these people for long periods of time and the leadership was worried about them. After the establishment of the Party branch we followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Communist Party members should not adopt an attitude of belittling and looking down upon those who lag behind but should approach them, persuade them and encourage them to advance" and took it upon ourselves as an obligation to help the backward comrades. Members of the Party branch committee formed one-pair-red together with backward comrades and enthusiastically helped them to heighten their ideological consciousness and catch up with the pace of time.

There was a mathematics teacher who paid attention exclusively to his work for long periods of time to the utter neglect of politics and was therefore lagging behind ideologically. Later the secretary of the Party branch formed "one-pair-red" with him and studied the "Three Constantly Read Articles" with him. Together they also energetically repudiated the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of education and showed in a big way the perils of "three separation." After his consciousness was heightened he said gravely: "In the past I studied mechanically. In that way I would probably end up dying from study. I only knew two plus three equals five but did not know whom we should serve."

From then on he consciously studied Chairman Mao's works, actively held heart-to-heart talks with the masses, solicited views from the masses and struggled against self-interest and repudiated revisionism at meetings. The masses said: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is so powerful that it can make one-thousand-year-old iron trees bloom."

3. To unite with the majority we must correctly handle those people who once opposed us and opposed us in a wrong way but have later conscientiously corrected their mistakes.

There was a physics teacher from a worker's family who always took pride in his spontaneous redness and looked down upon everybody. He paid no attention to those workers and armymen who wanted to have heart-to-heart talk with him. Under such circumstances some of the comrades favored teaching him a good lesson. Later, through the study of the New Party Constitution, the Party branch committee used the five requirements for the Communist Party member to examine itself and realized that they should indeed criticize his mistakes but the purpose of such criticism was to unite with him and help him to correct his mistakes instead of getting even with him personally.

So, in accordance with the requirements in the New Party Constitution, we changed from teaching him a good lesson to helping him. We conscientiously helped him ideologically. Different people tried to help him repeatedly. He was greatly moved and could not go to sleep for several nights. After repeated ideological struggles he finally gravely felt that he made mistakes. The transformation of this teacher greatly educated us and heightened our ideological consciousness. From then on every member of the Party branch committee personally looked for and held heart-to-heart talks with comrades who once opposed to himself and do patient ideological work on them. The comrades said: "The leadership takes the lead, unites with everybody and educates everybody."

4. To unite with the majority we must struggle against all erroneous ideas and erroneous acts opposed to Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The unity with the majority we are talking about refers to the revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line are the basis of our unity, therefore such unity has a revolutionary principle behind it and is definitely not just being harmonious with one another without regard to right or wrong.

After we emphasized unity with the majority some of the comrades shifted from one extreme to another: They failed to struggle against mistakes which they came across and failed to persevere in the principle. Under such circumstances we held that the leadership had to take the lead to overcome this bad tendency. We discussed the philosophy in a big way on the one hand and used examples to educate ourselves and everybody on the other. Our unification of perseverance in principle with perseverance in unity made the revolutionary unity in our school stronger and stronger.

## V. Taking the Lead in Implementing the System of Democratic Centralization and Actively Developing Criticism and Self-Criticism

Chairman Mao taught us: "To make the Party powerful we should mobilize the activism of the whole Party by relying upon the implementation of the system of democratic centralism of the Party." The question we come across most often in our daily work is the question concerning the relation between democracy and centralism. The Party branch will become united, wise and powerful if this question is handled well. In the implementation of the system of democratic centralism we should grasp mainly the following three points:

a) Secretary of the Party branch must serve well as a squad leader, take the lead in developing democracy, consult with Party branch committee members concerning more important questions and develop the activism of the squad. Some questions must be deliberated repeatedly and views of the masses must be listened to. The secretary of the Party branch must not consider himself as the leader of the squad and therefore entitled to act according to his own opinion at all times. Instead, he must persevere in collective leadership, persevere in leadership by Mao Tse-tung's thought and act according to proposals which are consistent with Mao Tse-tung's thought. When a question arises the secretary must conscientiously look for the cause and everybody must share the responsibility and actively adopt countermeasures to effect quick correction instead of bearing a grudge against one another or trying too eagerly to look for the guilty one.

b) Practice collective leadership, sharing of responsibility, centralization of major power and de-centralization of minor power. Before a resolution is adopted the Party branch committee should fully develop democracy. It should carry out the resolution resolutely as soon as it is adopted. A clear division of work should be effected according to resolutions and Party branch committee members should be responsible to the Party branch committee and work actively to guarantee the implementation of the collective resolutions. However, in the implementation of the resolutions the secretary of the Party branch should do a good job in grasping the orientation and the principle. The secretary of the Party branch committee may handle at his own discretion matters that fall within the sphere of his authority as well as engage in creative work.

c) Perseverance in criticism and self-criticism, uncovering of contradictions, solution of contradictions, and unification on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

During the past year our grasping of the revolutionization of the leadership squad and using the revolutionization of the leadership squad to push forward the revolutionization of the Party members have brought about profound changes in the Party branch. The combat strength of the Party branch has become greater and greater, the Party members' consciousness in continuation of the revolution has become higher and higher and the Party branch played the role of a combat bastion in the implementation of the combat tasks set forth at the Ninth Party Congress. Among the nineteen Party members twelve were selected to serve in leadership squads on various levels, six were selected as active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the ch'u and schools, ten were selected as five-good fighters, one selected as study model in the school.

As the rank and file of active elements grew a total of 25 percent of all the teachers and employees have formally filed applications to the Party organization for membership in the Party. The situation of revolution, preparation for war and teaching is very favorable in the school. The revolutionary teachers and students are high spirited and with a strong fighting will. A new upsurge in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's Party building doctrine and the New Party Constitution is taking shape

and a vigorous and lively situation is unfolding itself in the school. Everybody says happily: "This is a victory of Chairman Mao's Party building thought and a great achievement in building up the Party branch in accordance with the New Party Constitution."

* * *

ECONOMY

## Conduct Multi-Purpose Utilization in a Big Way

by

Chung Ch'ing-kung (钟青公)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 5, 1970)

> The following article calls for multipurpose utilization of raw materials and semi-finished products in industrial production as a most effective way to increasing production and practicing economy.--SCMP Ed.

Conducting multi-purpose utilization in a big way is a great struggle to "march on production in depth and in width."

Conducting multi-purpose utilization in a big way can turn waste into treasure, change disadvantages into advantages, and provide the brisk development of production and construction with very rich material resources which can never be exhausted. It can make many factories which produce only one kind of product develop quickly to produce two or three or more kinds of products, change them into complexes turning out many kinds of products and very quickly turn them into a new and huge productive force. It can break the barriers between different lines of trades, greatly widen the people's scope, arouse the people's ambition to march on the great Nature, very quickly train a productive force which relies on its own efforts and fights amid hardships and is versed in one branch of work while being capable of doing other branches of work, promote the development of science and technology, and greatly accelerate the progress of socialist construction. Therefore, conducting multi-purpose utilization in a big way is an important way of increasing production and practicing economy, an important direction in which to develop industry, and an effective measure for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

However, multi-purpose utilization has been opposed by some conservative ideas, in the same way that all new things often are rebuffed in the course of their growth. This means that the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not been completely eliminated. We must open the road by means of revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously propagandize the inherent dialectical law of things and clear away the ideological obstacles, so that the flowers of multi-purpose utilization may bear bounteous fruits.

Some people hold that their "duty" is to carry out particular production and not multi-purpose utilization. Therefore, they make all-out effort to accomplish their tasks of particular production, saying that they

won't be blamed for doing less work of multi-purpose utilization, which is an extra task to them. Some other people even think it "improper" to go beyond the scope of their own trade to conduct multi-purpose utilization. They treat the limits of a trade in a metaphysical way, holding that there is only distinction and no connection between one trade and nother, and that there is only division of labor and no coordination.

The raw materials for industrial production often cannot be totally utilized in turning out one kind of product. The part that is left cannot be used in making this particular kind of product but may be important raw material for making other kinds of product.

For example, Peking General Brewery continuously lets out large quantities of exhaust gas in the course of production. This kind of exhaust gas was just let off in the past. Recently, this brewery successful extracted hydrogen of high purity from the exhaust gas, making a contribution toward the development of the electronic industry. This brewery also has large quantities of offal, which were formerly used as pig fodder. Recently, the offal has been used in producing some important medicine and a vegetable stimulant of high efficacy. This contributes toward the development of medical and public health work and agriculture.

We only have the duty of making full use of material resources and do not have the right of deliberately wasting the material resources. In no way should we use part of the material resources and throw away the rest. So long as we have not totally utilized the raw and semi-finished materials, we have the duty of using them by all possible means, so that a thing can be fully utilized and a greater wealth created for the State. This is our "duty" and our "regular occupation."

Division of labor in a particular trade is geared to the development of the socialist economy. But in no way should it be taken as something absolute, otherwise it may hinder the development of production. Many kinds of modern techniques are related to each other, affect and promote each other, and overlap each other. In particular, modern industrial techniques and modern electronic techniques have already infiltrated into every sphere of industrial production. Therefore, the development of modern industry tends more and more toward breaking down the old division of labor between different trades. To make full use of material resources, a factory of light industry may manufacture products of heavy industry, and a factory of heavy industry may turn out products of light industry. The method of restricting an industrial department to its own confines has already become outdated. We should on the one hand maintain division of labor in a particular trade and, meanwhile, break down the metaphysical distinction between different trades and adopt the method of laying emphasis on one trade while conducting multi-purpose utilization and carrying out multiple undertakings, so as to create a greater wealth for the State. We must take multi-purpose utilization as an important policy of production. It is very wrong to hold that conducting multi-purpose utilization means "not following the regular occupation."

Some other people say: We have never turned out any product through multi-purpose utilization. "One trade is different from another as one hill is from another." Therefore, "it is good to conduct multi-purpose utilization, but it is hardly feasible."

In conducting multi-purpose utilization, it is necessary to break down the limits of a trade and to do something we never did before. Some products may not have been produced by a certain factory and even by an area or by a whole trade. Some products may have been produced by some other factories, but because a different kind of raw material is used, a different production technology may be required. We should not imitate other people's methods to the letter and we may meet some real difficulties. But so long as we have the dauntless spirit and "learn warfare through making war," we can overcome a difficulty even if it is greater, and master any technique even if it is still more complicated. Practice shows that, in conducting multi-purpose utilization, some "laymen" not only learn things they do not know, but, because they bear no hard and fast rules in mind and dare to create new things, also can open a new road which "experts" formerly dared not think of. People who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can overcome any difficulty and are invincible. There often happens that people who have never fought a battle before can win victory and a smart victory, too.

For example, fat of a high grade has been extracted from the water after it is used in washing the wool in the woolen textile trade. This fat not only is urgently needed by some industrial departments, but also is very useful to agriculture. In the past, fat was extracted from imported wool. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and with the help of the departments concerned and after making many experiments, the workers of Shanghai No. 1 Woolen Mill created a kind of new technology for extracting fat, successfully extracting large quantities of high-grade fat from domestic wool.

"Socialism liberates not only the laborers and the means of production in the old society, but also the great Nature which the old society could not utilize." Practice makes people understand more and more deeply that there is great possibility for conducting multi-purpose utilization.

The history of development of natural sciences is a history of continuous understanding and conquest of great Nature. It is a history of continuously changing useless things into useful things, changing disadvantages into advantages, and changing fairy-tales into reality. This history eloquently shows that everything can be of use. Anything which has not been utilized and even is harmful can be made useful in creating wealth for society. We must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide in pushing forward the multi-purpose utilization to develop continuously in width and in depth. We must make still greater contributions toward socialist construction!

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V-J DAY ANNIVERSARY

Down with Revived Japanese Militarism

-- Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chun Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today carry an editorial entitled "down with revived japanese militarism" on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the chinese people's war of resistance against japan. full text of the editorial follows:

today, the chinese people are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the victory in the war of resistance against japan, amidst the new upsurge of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and amidst the asian people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

in the thirties of the present century, japanese imperialism unleashed a war of aggression against china on a large scale in a vain attempt to subjugate her and further put the whole of asia under its forcible occupation. after 8 years of strenuous and protracted fighting, the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, acting in accordance with the marxist-leninist political and military line, set forth by chairman mao, and in coordination with the people all over the world, finally defeated japanese imperialism which claimed to be the no. one military power in the east, and thus made an important contribution to victory of the world people in their anti-fascist war. the victory in the chinese people's war of resistance against japan is a victory for people's war and a victory for mao tsetung thought.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that the chinese people's national liberation war of resistance against japan "is a marvellous spectacle in the annals of war, a heroic undertaking by the chinese nation, a magnificent and earth-shaking feat."

vice-chairman lin piao pointed out in his important essay "long live the victory of people's war" published on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the victory in the chinese people's war of resistance against japan: "of the innumerable anti-imperialist wars waged by the chinese people in the past hundred years, the war of resistance against japan was the first to end in complete victory. it occupies an extremely important place in the annals of war, in the annals of both the revolutionary wars of the chinese people and the wars of the oppressed nations of the world against imperialist aggression."

earth-shaking changes have taken place in the situation in asia over the past 25 years since the victory of the anti-japanese war. the victory of the chinese revolution breached the imperialist front in the east and wrought a great change in the world balance of forces between classes. the vigorous upsurge of the asian peoples' revolutionary movement has accelerated the collapse of the colonial system of imperialism. u.s. imperialism which has taken the place of japanese

fascism in asia has suffered one disastrous defeat after another and is heading irretrievably for decline and extermination.

however, the imperialists and all reactionaries will never take their defeat lying down. they can not learn anything from historical lessons. this is true of u.s. imperialism. so is japanese militarism. fostered by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism has been revived and has today again become a dangerous force of aggression and war. this must warrant serious attention among the peoples in asia.

lenin once said: "modern militarism is the result of capitalism." japanese monopoly capital which served as the economic basis of japanese militarism suffered heavy blows following the defeat of japanese imperialism, yet, it quickly recovered and grew with the protection and support of u.s. imperialism. it amassed large fortunes particularly from u.s. imperialism's wars of aggression against korea and indo-china. the malignant expansion of japanese monopoly capital has increasingly been sharpening the contradiction between the production on the one hand and the supply of raw materials and markets on the other and steadily aggravating the class contradiction in the country. in order to seek a way out by means of plunder and expansion abroad and step up suppression and exploitation of the japanese people, the japanese reactionaries have embarked on the beaten track of militarism.

let us now look at some major facts:

one, several zaibatsu who used to be the behind-the-scene bosses of the japanese fascist "headquarters" have already staged a come-back. in collusion with u.s. imperialism, they have again controlled the key branches of the economy and the state machine of japan. they have built up a highly centralized and tremendously potential war industry, restored the military industry set-up and are further militarizing the national economy so as to establish a material basis for arms expansion and war preparations on a large scale.

two, japanese militarism has been rearmed. the so-called "self-defense force" with veteran fascist militarymen as the backbone and comprising the ground, naval and air forces now numbers more than 280,000, which comes close to the highest pre-war level in man-power at an ordinary time. in addition, there are tens of thousands of "reserve self-defense officers". more than half of the so-called "self-defense force" are officers and privates, hence these forces can be expanded in a short time in case of war needs. meanwhile, the reactionary japanese government is sketching a new plan for military expansion on a even larger scale, increasing its military budget by a considerable extent, giving priority to the expansion of navy and air force for operation abroad, energetically developing pioneer weapons, and actively preparing for nuclear armament under the cloak of "peaceful use" in an attempt to gain a "strategic offensive force" for japan.

three, the militarist forces have again taken a grip on the military and political power in japan. militarists represented by eisaku sato, nobusuke kishi, okinori kaya and the like have filled the military and political organs and ruling party in japan. more than 60 per cent of the sato cabinet members are veteran fascist officials and nearly all the high-ranking officers of the reactionary japanese armed forces are veteran fascist militarymen. militarist organizations of various shapes have been set up all over the country.

four, the japanese ruling clique is pushing ahead with accelerated pace the fascistization of political system. they have been reinforcing the violent state machine in an all-round way, dishing up fascist bills one after another and frantically suppressing the workers and student movements in japan. the police force of japan has greatly surpassed that before the war. in tokyo alone reactionary police forces have been called out on numerous occasions, totalling nearly 800,000 in all throughout last year, to carry out mass arrests and suppression of the revolutionary people. japan today has become a super police state in the true sense of the term.

five, japanese monopoly capital has been frenziedly carrying out expansion and aggression abroad. they have stretched their claws from northeast asia to southeast asia and other regions. under the signboard of "economic cooperation", they feverishly plunder those areas of materials and resources and cruelly oppress and exploit the people of various countries there. japan's capital export has increased more than three fold in the past decade and reached 1,260 million u.s. dollars in 1969. japan's commodity export has increased sharply with that to southeast asia reaching 4,460 million u.s. dollars in 1969. in an attempt to re-establish their colonial system, the monopoly capitalist groups in japan clamoured that "the time for re-distribution of international resources" has come and called for "crossing state borders for free development and contention abroad".

six, japanese militarism has openly placed our territory taiwan province and korea within its sphere of influence. sato and his like arrogantly raved time and again that since korea "was essential to japan's own security", they "can never watch the fire from the other bank". they also claimed that taiwan was "a most important factor for the security of japan", which they "must constantly bear in mind". this is a naked exposure of japanese militarism's ambitions for chinese and korean territories.

seven, the japanese militarists actively serve as u.s. imperialism's "gendarmes in asia" and "overseers" of slaves in a futile attempt to re-dominate asia by taking this opportunity. they expand the scope of aggression laid down in the u.s.-japan "security treaty" and step up the military collusion between japan, chiang kai-shek and pak jung hi. they try to muster u.s. imperialism's puppets and lackeys in asia and to form a counter-revolutionary alliance with japan as the "head" on the basis of "the asian and pacific council".

eight, the japanese militarists try hard to find excuses for sending troops abroad. they rave that they will resort to force to "maintain" japan's overseas "economic rights and interests", send the navy to "defend" the strait of malacca, the so-called "life-line" of japan, and try to dispatch troops to launch aggression against other countries under the banner of the united nations.

nine, the japanese ruling circles energetically create counter-revolutionary opinion for a war of aggression. they make use of films, radios, televisions, books and journals to prettify by every means all the aggressive wars launched by japanese militarism and publicly decorate and glorify fascist war criminals, dead or living, in order to secure a place for them in history. they reprint in big quantities text-books advocating militarism, the old fascist army's "infantry training manual" and "pocket book for soldiers", all published before the second world war. they instil into the japanese people such reactionary ideas as so-called "loyalty to the sovereign and patriotism" and "the emperor

is supreme", propagate the "bushido spirit", and fan up reactionary nationalist feelings in an attempt to re-establish the "spiritual pillar" of militarism.

from all this one can see that the japanese reactionaries are trying ambitiously to renew their fond dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". the spectre of a "greater japanese emoire" is once again haunting asia. the revival of japanese militarism is no longer a question that such a danger exists but is an indisputable reality. however, the japanese reactionaries are doing their utmost to cover it up and the mayamoto revisionist clique has stepped forward to speak in defence of japanese militarism.

they said: in japan there is a "peace constitution", which stipulates that dispatch of troops abroad is not allowed, hence revival of militarism is out of the question. this is absolutely a sophistry. the fact that japanese reactionaries have not yet dispatched their troops abroad can not at all serve as a proof of non-revival of japanese militarism. can it be that there is no revival of militarism until one morning when a war of aggression is launched? in fact, the so-called "peace constitution" of japan has neither restrained japanese reactionaries from active military expansion and war preparations, expansion abroad and suppression of the people at home, nor restrained them from actively preparing the dispatch of troops abroad. on the contrary, they are making use of this constitution to cover up the revival of japanese militarism. once they deem the conditions are ripe, they will cast it aside without any hesitation. is it not true that those militarists in japan are now making hue and cry about their "determination to revise the constitution" "in order to play a military role overseas"? that the miyamoto revisionist clique described the constitution as an incantation guarding against the revival of japanese militarism is entirely for the purpose of deceiving and lulling the people.

at a time when the japanese people and the asian people as a whole strongly oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, the social-imperialists are ardently flirting with the japanese reactionaries. they laud japanese militarism as a so-called "force of stability in asia", and blatantly woo it to rig up a so-called "asian collective security system" against china, against communism, against the people and against the revolution. this criminal act of the social-imperialists fully proves that they are accomplice of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

japanese militarism has been revived after the war through military alliance with u.s. imperialism and by relying on u.s. imperialist forces. it is militarism under the wing of u.s. imperialism and tied to the war chariot of u.s. imperialist aggression. in the counter-revolutionary global strategy of u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism plays a particularly important role of accomplice. in order to save itself from defeat in asia and push ahead the so-called "new asia policy", u.s. imperialism is now ever more eagerly using japanese militarism. meanwhile, japanese militarism is being encouraged and abetted by social-imperialism. it is precisely for these reasons that the revival of japanese militarism which poses a threat to all the people in asia and the pacific area has all the more become an innegligible, crucial question.

but no matter how they indulge in sabre-rattling and collaborate in evil-doing, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and

their accomplice can in no way save themselves from their inevitable doom, neither can they check the advance of the wheel of history.

in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970 supporting the people of the world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism, the great leader chairman mao points out: "ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

there is an enormous difference between the times of today and the thirties or forties. the people's revolution, which is the main current, has overwhelmed counter-revolution, an adverse current, and the people's revolutionary forces have greatly surpassed the forces of imperialism. standing majestically in the east of the world, socialist china with her 700 million people armed with mao tsetung thought has become an insurmountable barrier in the way of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism which are vainly attempting to establish their supremacy over asia. from korea to indo-china and from east asia to west asia, the peoples have formed a powerful united front against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the remarkable rising of the japanese people's consciousness and the deep-going struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are beyond compare for the thirties or forties. the american people's struggle against the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war has been a powerful support to the asian people. in face of the mighty revolutionary forces of the asian people, the u.s. aggressors have been badly bruised and have fully revealed their paper-tiger nature. the fact that the u.s. imperialists are putting to use japanese militarism in a stepped-up manner shows precisely their extreme weakness and desperate struggle. japanese militarism, which is vainly attempting to re-dominate asia by depending on u.s. imperialism, suffers from fatal and incurable weaknesses politically, economically and militarily. should japanese militarism take no heed of the opposition of the japanese and other asian people and, with the support of u.s. imperialism, insist on taking the beaten track of invading asia and unleashing war, it would inevitably meet with a defeat more disastrous than in the forties and be completely buried.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, so long as it fully arouses its people, firmly relies on them and wages a people's war."

people's war is a most effective magic weapon in dealing with u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. it was precisely with this magic weapon that the chinese people defeated japanese imperialism and the u.s.-chiang reactionaries with millet plus rifles. it is likewise with this magic weapon that the korean, vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples have defeated or are defeating the u.s. aggressors. the great thinking on the people's war is being integrated with the revolutionary practice of the broad masses of asian people, radiating magnificent splendours. u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys will ultimately be burnt to ashes in the raging flames of the people's war kindled by themselves.

from the end of the 19th century to the finish of world war ii, japanese militarism had once ridden roughshod over asia for more than half a century, inflicting unparalleled deep miseries upon the japanese and other asian people. the barbarous atrocities of japanese militarism are still fresh in the memory of the people in various countries. today, a common task of the people of various countries in asia and the pacific region is to unite more closely and smash resolutely u.s.-fostered revived japanese militarism.

chairman mao has pointed out: "among the japanese, except for the pro-u.s. monopoly capitalists and the militarists, the broad masses of the people are our true friends." the chinese people resolutely support the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, and resolutely support the korean people, the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of other asian countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

following the great leader chairman mao's great teachings "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland," and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," the chinese people are determined to constantly strengthen national defence and make full preparations against aggressive war. we must further arm ourselves with chairman mao's thinking on people's war and conscientiously study vice-chairman lin's important work "long live the victory of people's war". we will definitely not allow u.s. imperialism to occupy china's sacred territory of taiwan for a long time nor japanese militarism to take a hand in taiwan. we are determined to liberate taiwan. should any enemy dare to encroach upon our great socialist motherland, we will resolutely wipe out the aggressors totally with people's war exclamation

down with revived japanese militarism exclamation

down with u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys exclamation

the asian people are bound to win exclamation

the people of the world are bound to win exclamation

## Jen-min Jih-pao Article: People's War Is Magic Weapon for Defeating Enemy

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1970)**

the "people's daily" recently carried an article entitled "people's war is magic weapon for defeating the enemy" written by the commanders and fighters of the "ho wan-hsiang company" of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army. the article describes the heroic deeds of the company which closely followed our great leader chairman mao in fighting south and north during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and used chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war to defeat japanese imperialism. excerpts from the article follow:

september 3 is the twentyfifth anniversary of china's victory in the war of resistance against japanese aggression. filled with joy of victory and revolutionary pride, all commanders and fighters of our company recalled its fighting course in the eight years of war against japanese aggression. we deeply feel that chairman mao's brilliant thinking on people's war is a magic weapon for defeating the enemy.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "all reactionaries are paper tigers. in appearance, the reactionaries are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful. from a long-term point of view, it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful." the development of history has testified to this wise conclusion. soon after its formation in 1928, our company went to the chingkang mountains and closely followed the great supreme commander chairman mao in fighting south and north. our company took part in the world-known long march of 25,000 li and fought the japanese invaders and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. it also took part in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and helped defeat the u.s. aggressors in the korean battlefield. our enemies were seemingly terrifying but they all revealed their true colours as paper tigers when punched by the iron-fist of the chinese people.

chairman mao teaches us: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." vice-chairman lin instructs us: "what is the best weapon? it is not aircraft, heavy artillery, tanks or the atom bomb. the best weapon is mao tsetung thought. what is the greatest fighting power? it is people who are armed with mao tsetung thought. it is courage, it is fearlessness in the face of death."

when our regiment fought in the world-shaking pinghsingkuan battle in september 1937, our arms and equipment could not be compared with those of the japanese aggressor troops.

some of our fighters even did not have rifles and had to use swords. but the fighters of our company were armed with mao tsetung thought and knew for whom they had joined the army and for whom they were fighting. confronted with a strong enemy, they showed bravery, heroism and the revolutionary spirit of defying death. all the fighters of our company pledged: "we would rather die than be enslaved by foreign aggressors."

the fighters of our company, under the direct command of vice-chairman lin fought shoulder to shoulder with our brother units and used swords, rifles and grenades in defeating the crack itagaki division of japanese aggressors armed with motor vehicles, heavy artillery and aircraft. over 3,000 enemies were wiped out. this was due to our fighters' boundless loyalty to the communist party, the motherland, the people and the great leader chairman mao and due to their bitter hatred for the japanese aggressors.

our company launched a night attack on kanyu city, kiangsu province, in november 1943. the enemy had built many trenches and pill-boxes there. ho wan-hsiang, combat hero and our company commander, led a shock platoon composed of twentyfour fighters and thrusted into the enemy's heart like a dagger.

in the tachuanshan battle in shantung province, in march 1944, several fighters led by ho wan-hsiang destroyed over 30 pill-boxes and block-houses of the enemy with grenades and explosives. though he laid down his life in the battle, our army wiped out all the enemies and won the battle.

our company was then named after ho wan-hsiang. the brilliant name of the hero has encouraged thousands upon thousands of our fighters to fight and defeat the enemy.

chairman mao teaches us: "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." when we recall our company's fighting course,

we feel this teaching of chairman mao's close to our hearts. many moving stories in which the army supported the people and the people supported the army and the army and the people together fought the enemy have inspired us. in may 1939, we fought a fierce battle in feicheng city, shantung province, against over 5,000 japanese aggressors who were equipped with more than 100 pieces of artillery and 100 trucks. braving the enemy's heavy gunfire, the masses of people organized themselves to carry water and food for our fighters and rescue the wounded. this greatly inspired us and gave us strength. our company repulsed several attacks by the japanese invaders and put 1,000 of them out of action. the enemy tried to encircle and destroy us from 13 directions. together with our brother units, we smashed this wild scheme and won the battle.

twentyfive years have elapsed, but imperialism and all reactionaries will never be reconciled to their defeat. we see clearly that japanese militarism, fostered by u.s. imperialism, has been revived. sato and company wantonly clamoured that they regarded korea and chinese territory taiwan province as part of their sphere of influence. how rapacious exclamation

japanese imperialism was defeated by us. japanese militarism, revived under the wings of u.s. imperialism, is trying to make a come-back. it will only meet with an even more disastrous defeat. firmly bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", we commanders and fighters of "ho wan-hsiang company", are always on guard against the enemy and watching it closely. we are fully prepared against any war of aggression. should the u.s. and japanese reactionaries dare to impose a war of aggression on the chinese people, we will, on the order of our great supreme commander chairman mao, immediately go to the forefront to oppose the war of aggression. as our heroic company commander ho wan-hsiang did, we will eliminate the enemies wherever they appear.

## LOCAL INDUSTRY

### Local Industry Develops Rapidly in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Sining, Sept. 3, 1970)

chinghai province has scored remarkable achievements in developing local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this is due to the mass movement organized by the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and their adherence to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

before liberation, local industry in chinghai province was practically non-existent and there were only a few old workshops which did some repair work. their total productive capacity was less than that of a single small factory at present.

after liberation, local industry in chinghai developed gradually. the iron and steel, coal, machinery, textile and other local industries sprang up especially in 1958 under the illumination of the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forth by chairman mao. the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents seriously blocked this growth.

the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary people in chinghai have enthusiastically developed local industry. the province now has 20 major local industries, including iron and steel, coal, motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum, building materials and food processing, forming a fairly comprehensive local industrial system. they now produce more than 220 products. the industrial production target for the first half of this year was over-fulfilled. this rapid development has helped agriculture and animal husbandry and met the daily needs of the masses.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels organized the masses to vehemently criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let specialists run factories", and carry out a vigorous mass movement in close coordination with local conditions. for example, in developing the coal production, the party organizations and revolutionary committees in every chou and county broadly mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants and poor herdsmen to find coal deposits and build small coal pits with their own hands. the menyuan hui autonomous county carried out prospecting and accumulated funds by its own efforts and built 15 small coal pits with indigenous methods. the small coal pits of just one commune in the county produced more than 2,000 tons of coal last year. the whole county has now built and enlarged more than 300 small coal pits.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels mobilized the workers' family members to take part in developing local industry. starting from scratch and using indigenous methods and available facilities and materials, they have built more than 100 big and small workshops in the sining area since the beginning of the great cultural revolution. the sining non-ferrous metals metallurgical workshop is an advanced unit. when they began to build the workshop in 1966, they practically had nothing. but the family members, with high socialist consciousness, displayed the spirit of the "paupers' co-op", an agricultural co-operative praised by chairman mao for its spirit of deligence and frugality in 1955. they repaired three mud huts and turned them into a workshop, put up a copper-smelting furnace, collected some scrap material and started production. they smelted over 140 tons of copper from copper powder, and over 50 tons of aluminum, lead and other valuable non-ferrous metals from scrap material in four years of hard work. in addition, despite the lack of technical data and equipment, they trial-produced fuse wires of various types and welding rods. they can now produce a dozen kinds of products of various specifications.

the factories in the province launched a socialist mass coordination and this has fully rallied the socialist initiative and creativeness of the revolutionary masses and brought about a rapid development in local industry. cherishing high aspirations to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, workers of 37 factories started to produce motor vehicles last year. they cooperated closely, encouraged and supported each other. after four months of hard work, they turned out the first group of "chinghaihu" quality lorries and began to serial produce them.

IRRIGATION

## North China Province Extends Irrigated Area by Sinking More Pump Wells

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 3, 1970)

In the mass movement "in agriculture, learn from tachai", hopei province in north china has vigorously developed agricultural capital construction with sinking pump wells as the main item. this enabled the province to extend its irrigated area to more than 2,600,000 hectares, averaging one mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare) per capita in the rural areas.

hopei province was an area constantly subjected to drought and waterlogging in history. many areas were often hit by drought and then waterlogging in the year and grain output was very low. after the liberation, the people had repaired a number of waterways, dykes and dams, and built some irrigation and drainage projects. this helped with preventing flood, waterlogging and drought in the province. but due to the frenzied interference and sabotage in water conservancy construction by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, many places were still subjected to drought in dry spells and submerged when flood came.

in 1963, our great leader chairman mao issued the great militant call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control", pointing out the direction for ending the low-yields in both grain and cotton production in the province. following chairman mao's great instruction, the people in the province launched a mass movement to sink pump wells while completing dredging the main river courses and the projects for draining flood water. since 1966, the province has sunk 160,000 pump wells (including a number of pump wells with a depth between 160 metres and 400 metres). this is three and a half times the total sunk before the great cultural revolution, and the acreage irrigated by pump wells comes to more than two-thirds of the total irrigated area in the province.

with the rapid development of agricultural capital construction, the once grain-deficient hopei province has become almost self-sufficient in grain. last year, 25 counties and cities in the province achieved an average per hectare grain yield of more than three tons, surpassing the target set by the "national programme for agricultural development".

in the course of building the irrigation projects, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres relentlessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents such as "let specialists take charge of water conservancy construction" and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this greatly aroused the revolutionary spirit "which dares to make sun and moon shine in new skies" as described in one of chairman mao's poems.

chinsien county sank just four wells by depending on state funds prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. during the great cultural revolution the poor and lower-middle peasants launched revolutionary mass criticism in which they exposed and denounced the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and his agents in sabotaging the construction of irrigation projects. as a result, they became clearer on the

wisdom and greatness of the principles of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" formulated by chairman mao and implanted in their minds the concept of building water conservancy works for the revolution. in the last three years the county has sunk some 400 pump wells, with 90 per cent of the funds raised by itself, which have turned nearly 10,000 hectares of dry land into irrigated fields. grain output increased greatly. the amount of grain delivered as agricultural tax and sold to the state last year came to 5,000 tons.

the land covered by the takoufang brigade in kangpao county was once dismissed by some bourgeis "experts" as having no subterranean water. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the brigade, after eradicating the pernicious influence of the allegation "let specialists take charge of water conservancy construction", sank eight large deep wells to supply water for more than 130 hectares of land. then they promptly laid out level farmland with irrigation and drainage facilities, including a complete network of irrigation ditches, and protected by criss-crossing tree belts.

the brigade's grain yield in 1968 doubled that obtained prior to the sinking of the pump wells.

to ensure the quality of the wells sunk and enable them to give the maximum results, well-sinking teams with poor and lower-middle peasants as the main body have been set up in various parts of the province. they have acquired the skills in well-sinking and steadily increased the proportions of serviceable wells.

the revolutionary committees at all levels have energetically organized local industrial enterprises to develop the production of powered irrigation and drainage equipment by self-reliance. now diesel engines, electric motors, pumps, transformers and other items needed for the operation of pump wells are made in various areas. over 80 per cent of the more than 200,000 pump wells in the province are fully equipped and play a big role in developing farm production.

## BIOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

### Mr. Tsai Tao Dies in Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1970)**

mr. tsai tao of manchu nationality, a deputy to the national people's congress and a member of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, died of illness on september 2, 1970 at the age of 84, after failing to respond to medical treatment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

## News Bulletin of National United Front of Kampuchea Denounces Agnew's Threat of New Aggression Against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1970)

the recently-published tenth issue of the news bulletin of the national united front of kampuchea carried an editorial entitled "reply to mr. agnew", severely denouncing u.s. vice-president agnew for making an open threat of new aggression against cambodia. the editorial reads in full as follows:

the khmer people have the honour to draw the attention of world opinion, particularly that of the peace-loving and justice-loving people, to the statement of mr. agnew, u.s. vice-president, in guam, the cradle of the nixon doctrine.

according to a upi report on august 23, vice-president agnew stated emphatically that "we are going to do everything we can to help the lon nol government", "but would send american forces back into cambodia if necessary to protect u.s. troops in south viet nam."

it is therefore an open threat of new aggression against cambodia. furthermore, the nixon administration has never ceased this aggression. after the withdrawal of g.i.'s from khmer territory in early july 1970, this aggression is continued by the invasions by mercenary troops of saigon and bangkok, and by the u.s. air force t-28 and b-52 bombings of various regions of cambodia, killing or wounding thousands of inhabitants among the non-combatant civilian population, including women, children and elderly people. after the first aggression in early may under the pretext of destroying the "vietcong" bases, the nixon administration again, this time under the pretext of protecting the lives of yankee soldiers in south viet nam, is prepared to launch another aggression against cambodia in spite of the extremely vehement protests by the american young people and the formal interdiction of the u.s. senate. this sanguinary administration has never hesitated to bomb with napalm the civilian population and the khmer people fighting against the fascist and anti-popular lon nol-sirik matak regime for the independence and survival of their country as a nation.

however, it is neither the cambodian people, the vietnamese people, nor the laotian people who ask these yankee soldiers and others to come to risk their lives in their respective countries. it is the nixon administration which hastens to the rescue of the puppet and anti-popular regimes of lon nol-sirik matak, thieu-ky and souvanna phouma so as to perpetuate its neo-colonialist rule over the three indo-chinese countries.

the best protection of the lives of the g.i.'s lies in the complete and total withdrawal of the american troops and those of the u.s. puppets from these countries and the evacuation of all the military bases in these regions. our three indo-chinese peoples will never go to the united states of america

or elsewhere to fight them.

what will the american people say if these peace-loving and justice-loving countries one day go to the united states, arms in hand, to prevent nixon from despatching his troops to commit all sorts of crimes, including assassination, against the indo-chinese peoples who have committed no other crimes than to aspire to liberty, independence and sovereignty of their countries?

if in the name of the principle of protecting the lives of its soldiers who have orders to launch an unjust war outside their fatherland a country can commit aggression against any other country, then people would like to ask whether the nixon-agnew administration, being unable to reduce the savagely-aggressed indo-chinese peoples to silence, would order the invasion of all the countries which have aided and are aiding materially the peoples of the indo-chinese countries who are resisting the u.s. imperialism aggressors and their running dogs and will soon drive them out of indo-china.

the khmer people have confidence in the conscientiousness of the people of the world and, in particular, that of the peaceful american people to prevent the nixon administration from executing his highly dangerous doctrine and his disastrous conception of the protection of the life of the american g.i.'s, -- the doctrine and conception which will inevitably engender a total and general war.

in that case, the khmer people, like the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples, are determined to defend their fatherland till final victory, no matter how great the sacrifices will be.

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Ceylonese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 2, 1970)

prime minister of ceylon mrs. bandaranaike today received chinese ambassador to ceylon ma tzu-ching and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

### Chinese Embassy in Ceylon Fetes Chinese Technical Team in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Sept. 2, 1970)

the chinese embassy in ceylon gave a dinner party on august 29 in honour of the chinese technical team for constructing the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall.

present at the party on invitation were dr. amarakone, permanent secretary to the ministry of housing and construction; l.n.t. mendis, senior assistant secretary to the ministry of housing and construction; a.c. wickremasinghe, director of development of the ministry of housing and construction, and other ceylonese officials and architects.

before the dinner party, chinese colour documentaries "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy" and "the yangtze bridge at nanking" were shown. the films were warmly received and highly praised by the ceylonese friends.

the dinner party proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

## Peking Mass Rally Warmly Celebrates 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

with profound proletarian internationalist feelings, more than 10,000 revolutionary people of peking gathered at the magnificent great hall of the people this evening, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. they warmly hailed the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and warmly hailed the three indo-chinese peoples' war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation entering a new stage.

attending the rally were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the rally on invitation.

also attending the rally on invitation were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; ton quang phiet, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; bui tan linh, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and his wife; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and vietnamese experts, students and trainees in peking;

dr. ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; and huot sambath, minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, and madame huot sambath;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

the national flags of viet nam and china were hung on the rostrum this evening. big streamers opposite the rostrum were inscribed with the slogans "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam exclamation." shouting of the slogan "viet nam is sure to win, u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" resounded in the hall.

when premier chou en-lai, prime minister penn nouth, ambassador ngo thuyen, ambassador nguyen van quang, ambassador hyun joon keuk and other chinese, cambodian, vietnamese and korean comrades-in-arms in the fight against imperialism ascended the rostrum, the hall rose to its feet in a prolonged ovation.

n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo declared the rally open and the band played the national anthems of viet nam and china.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and ambassador ngo thuyen delivered speeches at the rally (full texts released separately). both speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

after the two speeches, the revolutionary masses in the hall waved their red-covered "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and shouted: "we firmly support the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation"

born in tempestuous revolution, the democratic republic of viet nam has grown stronger in the flames of revolutionary wars. with the chinese people's great admiration for the vietnamese people, peking workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and red guards present at the rally warmly praised the vietnamese people for their revolutionary heroism of fearing no brute force and daring to struggle and to win, which greatly inspired and supported the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles against imperialism. they expressed their views in these words:

china and viet nam are close neighbours like the lips and the teeth. the two peoples are comrades and comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin together and sharing each other's weal and woe. they have encouraged and supported each other in protracted revolutionary struggles and have formed a profound militant friendship. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, we chinese people will resolutely act on the great teaching of our great leader chairman mao: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." we regard the struggle of the vietnamese people as our own and regard it as our noble internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we chinese people will always stand on the side of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos. together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

also present at the rally were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen and chi fang; and

leading members of the departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung,

pai hsiang-kuo, shen chien, ting hsi-lin, ting kuo-yu, chien cheng-ying, tien wei-hsin, wang hsi-ke, chou jen-chien, chang chien-kun, chung hui, li chia-yi, wu hung, hsiao chun-hsien, lung chen-piao, chung hui-kun, chai cheng-wen and liu ching-tang.

the rally was jointly sponsored by the china-viet nam friendship association, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the rally ended with "the internationale".

## Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Peking Mass Rally Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the rally of the people of peking in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade ambassador ngo thuyen,

respected comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

respected prime minister samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

comrades and friends,

today, we people of the capital are holding here this solemn rally in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. on behalf of the chinese people, the chinese communist party and the chinese government, i extend the warmest congratulations to the heroic vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, who are fighting at the front of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

twenty-five years ago, amidst the high tide of the victory of the people of the world in the anti-fascist war, the vietnamese people rose to stage the august revolution and seized political power throughout the country from the japanese occupationists. on september 2, 1945, the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh issued the declaration of independence at the ba dinh square in hanoi, solemnly proclaiming to the whole world the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. from then on, the vietnamese revolution entered a new historical epoch.

in the past 25 years, the vietnamese people, under the wise leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, have continued to wage tenacious struggles against imperialism and won continuous victories.

shortly after the birth of the democratic republic of viet nam, the french colonialists staged a come-back and launched a war of aggression against the vietnamese people, in a vain attempt to strangle the young democratic republic of

viet nam. carrying forward the fighting spirit of the august revolution, the vietnamese people waged a valiant war of resistance against french aggression and finally defeated the french aggressors, forcing france to recognize the state sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the vietnamese people.

soon after the defeat of the french colonialists, u.s. imperialism launched a barbarous war of aggression against the vietnamese people, in a wild attempt to turn viet nam into a u.s. colony. under the leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the vietnamese people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, united as one and rising in resistance, have fought fierce battles against u.s. imperialism -- the most ferocious imperialism in the world -- and unfolded the earth-shaking great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in the past decade and more, the south vietnamese people have under most difficult conditions resisted over a million u.s. and puppet troops and vassal troops, smashed the military attacks and political schemes of the u.s. aggressors, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated four-fifths of the territory and three-fourths of the population, winning brilliant victories in battle. the people in northern viet nam have victoriously resisted the u.s. imperialist wanton bombings, given energetic support and assistance to their compatriots in the south in their war against u.s. aggression and, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have scored tremendous achievements in socialist economic construction and the building of national defence.

the revolutionary heroism of the vietnamese people in defying brute force, daring to struggle and daring to win has greatly encouraged and supported the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world, setting to the whole world a brilliant example in which "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." the chinese people highly admire the revolutionary spirit of the vietnamese people and warmly congratulate them on their great victory.

the vietnamese people's respected and beloved leader president ho chi minh said in his will: "the resistance war against u.s. aggression may drag out. our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. in any case, we must be resolved to fight against the u.s. aggressors till total victory." the chinese people firmly believe that the vietnamese people and the peoples of laos and cambodia, uniting closely, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

comrades and friends,

the present world situation is excellent. as our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20 this year, "a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world." "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has entered a new stage. warmly responding to the militant call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, the peoples of viet nam, laos and

cambodia, uniting closely, coordinating with, supporting and assisting each other, have launched fierce attacks on u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. persevering in a protracted war of resistance, the south vietnamese people have grown ever stronger through the fight. under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front, the patriotic armymen and people of laos have further developed and expanded the liberated areas and kept on winning new victories. under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of kampuchea, the cambodian people have within less than half a year brought about an excellent situation in their fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation; they have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, liberated two-thirds of the territory and gained the initiative on the battlefield.

standing at the eastern outpost of the fight against u.s. imperialism, the heroic korean people have conducted a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and dealt heavy blows at the war provocations of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the japanese people's struggle against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and the revival of militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries continues to develop in depth.

in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the asian peoples have formed a mighty united front, which has given a strong impetus to the further advance of the revolutionary situation in asia and throughout the world.

in the middle east, the palestinian and other arab peoples, fearing no threats and refusing to be duped, are persisting in armed struggle and continuing to deal heavy blows at the u.s. and israeli aggressors.

in europe, north america and oceania, the broad masses of the people have shown a new awakening, and the revolutionary mass movements are developing rapidly and vigorously. particularly in the united states of america, the nixon government's criminal act of sending large numbers of troops to invade cambodia and expanding the war in indo-china has aroused the strong opposition of the american people. furious anti-war tides have swept the length and breadth of the united states. the black people's movement, the students' movement, the workers' movement and the liberation movement of such nationalities as the mexicans, american indians and puerto ricans are supporting each other in a common struggle. a new storm of revolutionary mass movement never before seen in u.s. history has emerged, powerfully pounding at the reactionary rule of u.s. monopoly capital and powerfully supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world.

under the heavy blows of the people of the world, u.s. imperialism is in the grips of serious political and economic crises and is finding things tougher and tougher. social imperialism, the accomplice of u.s. imperialism, is likewise beset with troubles both at home and abroad. however, they are not reconciled to their defeat. they are stepping up their mutual collusion and mutual contention, in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the people of various countries and re-divide the world. both in indo-china and the middle east, they are trying in a thousand and one ways to peddle a so-called "peaceful settlement", contriving munich plots to sell out the interests of the people. in order to realize their respective wild designs, they are both stepping up their arms expansion

and war preparations and have been reviving japanese militarism and west german revanchism as shock troops in their suppression of the people of the world and as pawns in their contention for world hegemony.

working hand in glove with each other, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice are being seen through by more and more people as jackals of the same lair. in face of the ever awakening people of the world, all their scheming activities are doomed to bankruptcy.

comrades and friends,

at present the situation in our country is also excellent. the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader chairman mao has won great victory. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the people of the whole country, further strengthened the great unity of the people of all nationalities and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and has become a powerful motive force propelling our socialist revolution and socialist construction. holding aloft the banner of unity and victory of the party's ninth national congress, our people are now "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". a thriving and invigorating atmosphere prevails on all fronts, and a new high tide of socialist construction is rising throughout the country. at the same time, in face of the war threats of imperialism, our people, in response to the great call of our great leader chairman mao "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", are heightening our vigilance and strengthening preparedness against war, ready at all times to wipe out the invading enemies.

the chinese people armed with mao tsetung thought are deeply aware that the chinese revolution is a part of the world revolution and that the destiny of the chinese people is always linked together with that of the oppressed nations and people of the world. the chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world; resolutely oppose the wild plans of u.s. imperialism and social imperialism to divide spheres of influence and re-divide the world; resolutely oppose the power politics of one or two so-called "super powers" dominating everything in international affairs.

china and viet nam are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the chinese and vietnamese peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers going through thick and thin together. following the teachings of their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people have all along looked upon the struggle of the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples as their own. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory.

long live the victory of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

long live the victory of the indo-chinese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation

long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese people and the three indo-chinese peoples exclamation

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

## Ambassador Ngo Thuyen's Speech at Peking Mass Rally Celebrating 25th Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 2, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade ngo thuyen, amoassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, at the rally of the people of peking in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

respected comrade vice-premier li hsien-nien,

respected comrade kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress,

respected chinese party and state leading comrades,

respected comrade ting kuo-yu, member of the standing committee of the peking municipal revolutionary committee,

respected comrade ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries,

comrade ambassador nguyen van quang,

comrades and friends,

first of all, on behalf of all the vietnamese comrades present here today, i wish to express our sincere thanks to the sino-vietnamese friendship association, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee for organizing this solemn meeting to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of vietnam. i wish to convey to the leading chinese comrades and the distinguisned cambodian guests, to our dear chinese comrades present here and to the peking people our warmest greetings of militant solidarity.

comrades,

25 years ago, in august 1945, the national liberation revolution, under the leadership of the indochinese communist party, now the vietnam workers' party, headed by president ho chi minh, won brilliant victory in a colonial and semi-feudal country. on septemoer 2, 1945 the democratic republic of vietnam, the first people's democratic state in southeast asia, came into being.

not long after the victory of the august revolution, the french colonialists, hiding themselves behind the british troops, waged a come-back and unleashed the aggressive war first in nam bo (on september 23, 1945) and then to the whole of viêtnam in december 1946.

in response to president ho chi minh's historic appeal that "we would rather endure any sacrifice than lose our independence and be slaves", the vietnamese people rose up as one man and waged the heroic war of resistance first against the french colonialists and then against the u.s. interventionists who were helping them. carrying out an all-people, all-sided and protracted war of resistance and relying mainly upon themselves, the vietnamese people and army overcame all difficulties and hardships, persevered in and developed the people's war, became stronger and won more victories as they fought on and finally achieved a resounding victory at dien bien phu, bringing the 9 year-long war of resistance against the french aggressors to a victorious end. the 1954 geneva agreements on vietnam were signed, recognizing the vietnamese people's fundamental national rights: independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity.

peace was restored, half of the country was completely liberated. in the north the vietnamese people victoriously fulfilled many big tasks such as land reform, restoration of the economy destroyed by the war, socialist transformation of the agriculture, handicraft and capitalist industry and commerce, and set out to build, for the first step, the material and technical foundations for socialism.

suffering defeats in their schemes to prolong and enlarge the war, the u.s. imperialists jumped in south vietnam to replace the french colonialists, set up the ngo dinh diem puppet administration in an attempt to turn south vietnam into their neo-colony and military base to attack the north and stamp out the national liberation movement which was surging vigorously everywhere and, in the first place, in southeast asia.

for the survival of our people, for the fulfilment of our sacred duties to the peoples struggling against u.s. imperialism, the south vietnamese armymen and people, who have fought heroically throughout the last 16 years and unceasingly held aloft the national democratic banner against neo-colonialism, have smashed, one after another, all the u.s.-puppet military and political plans. after the collapse of the ngo dinh diem's regime and the ignominious bankruptcy of the "special war", the u.s. imperialists hurriedly brought in south vietnam hundreds of thousands of u.s. and satellite troops, unleashed the "local war" and escalated it one rung after another. but the higher they escalated the heavier their fall: 114,000 u.s. and puppet troops were wiped out in the 1965-1966 dry season and 175,000 in the 1966-1967 dry season. from the beginning of 1968 up to june 1970, 1,505,000 enemy troops including 535,000 u.s. and satellite troops were put out of action, 16,600 u.s. aircraft of all types destroyed or downed, 42,500 military vehicles including 23,000 tanks and armoured cars destroyed or damaged, 2,950 warships and combat launches sunk or set ablaze.... the south vietnamese people and army were further strengthened and achieved greater victories as they fought on. they have defeated every strategy and tactics, all armed services of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, and are now capable of fighting for many years more and launching still heavier attacks. along with the victories repeatedly achieved in the military field, the establishment of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south vietnam marked a turning point, usnering in a new

stage of development for the revolution in south vietnam, a stage of achieving still greater victories and proceeding toward total victory.

the great victories of south vietnam's revolution prove the correctness of the line of the south vietnam national front for liberation on the revolution, the miraculous strength of the south vietnamese people's and fighters' love for their fatherland, for independence and freedom, and at the same time demonstrate the invincibility of the people's war which has been brought into full play by the south vietnamese people and army. the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys cannot escape their ignominious defeat.

in order to extricate themselves from their position of defeat on the south vietnam battlefield, the u.s. imperialists feverishly mobilized their air and naval forces to attack the north. they put to use every kind of most modern aircraft at their disposition, dumped over north vietnam a quantity of bombs 6 times that dropped by the united states over japan during the second world war, mobilized five-sixths of their aircraft-carriers and hundreds of warships to serve the bombing and shelling of our country.

in response to president ho chi minh's sacred appeal that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", the vietnamese people and army in the north, bringing into full play their revolutionary heroism and with the powerful support of the socialist countries and the world's people, gloriously defeated the unprecedentedly large-scale war of destruction by the u.s. imperialists. the determination to fight and to win of the vietnamese people in both zones remained unshakable. the north undauntedly went on fulfilling the obligation incumbent on the "great rear area" toward the "great front", and at the same time continued to march forward with fresh victories along the road of socialist construction. on the contrary, the u.s. imperialists sustained a big loss, the u.s. air force's supremacy was completely buried, over 3,300 u.s. aircraft of all types downed, thousands of u.s. air pirates killed or captured alive, many u.s. warships and commando boats sunk or injured. the u.s. imperialists were forced to declare an unconditional stop to the bombing and shelling of the territory of the democratic republic of vietnam.

these victories brilliantly demonstrated the superiority and powerfulness of the democratic republic of vietnam and the socialist regime in the north.

applying the guiding principle of "carrying out production while fighting" put forth by the vietnam workers' party, the vietnamese people and army in the north, bringing into full play the strength of the people's war, mobilized all the people and armed forces to fight the enemy, used every kind of weapons at their disposition, applied all fighting methods and strengthened their own forces while fighting. in the fierce struggle, the defence forces of the north were rapidly strengthened, its various services and arms grew fast in all fields, the three kinds of armed forces -- regular, regional and guerrilla received a strong and harmonious development. in the countryside, agricultural cooperatives continued their development and consolidation and played a great role in mobilizing the collective peasants to take part in and serve the fighting job and to overcome the calamities and destructions caused by the nature and the enemy, in order to push up agricultural production. in the first steps of socialist industrialization, carrying out the party's correct policy of economic reorientation, central

industries were decentralized to maintain production, over 1,000 local industrial establishments of medium and small size were newly built. thanks to these efforts we were able to supply an important part of necessary products to the production work, the battlefield and the people's daily life. on the front of communication and transport, the vietnamese people and youth, defying enemy's bombs and shells, always kept the communication arteries running, increased the volume of transports and enlarged the communication network. in the four years of war, educational, health and cultural services continued to develop. one out of every three people went to school, the number of pupils of all levels were doubled in comparison with 1954. a network of hospitals, clinics and health centres was extended as far as districts, villages and cooperatives and up to the remote regions of the country. a new culture and art with a rich socialist and national content was being built and developed. although the vietnamese people still have to surmount many difficulties in their living conditions, in the main everybody has sufficient food and clothing, the sick people receive their medicines, the children have their schools. the 20 million people in the north, with their ardent patriotism and their unity and oneness of mind, are determined to follow the party in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks. the more feverishly the enemy attacks us, the closer the kith-and-kin relationship between the north and south vietnamese people, the rear area is always ready to meet all the requirements of the front.

"the brilliant victories of the vietnamese people and army in both zones have smashed the supremacy of the chief imperialist, the most cruel enemy of mankind, created for the united states a number of difficulties at home and abroad and proved to the world that u.s. imperialism, in spite of its brutal forces, can be thoroughly defeated once it dares to encroach upon the sacred right to existence of a "heroic people who are determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherland." (1)

dear comrades, the u.s. imperialists' defeat is quite obvious, they are however still very obstinate. the nixon administration talks peace but is trying in reality to prolong the war of aggression by way of "vietnamizing" it.

but these wicked schemes of the u.s. imperialists are being defeated in south vietnam and will certainly be completely defeated. ever since nixon entered the white house, the u.s. and puppet troops continued to receive deadly blows. far from decreasing, their casualties were mounting and their morale was worsening day after day. such actions as disobedience of orders, sham sickness, refusal of tasks, readiness to face the military court or prison instead of fighting, occurred in many units of the u.s. troops. in the puppet army, desertions and disintegrations were rife; in 1969: 180,000 armymen left the puppet army or were disintegrated. the puppet administration's economy and finance were seriously worsening, inflation was rampant and price rose steeply. internally, the puppet administration was beset with untold contradictions and strifes. their "pacification" program, which aims at controlling the rich and densely populated areas and making them support the war, has been sustaining ignominious defeats. the western press forecast that all the achievements of the pacification program which took the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys a whole year to gain can be swept away by one night-attack of the south vietnamese patriotic forces. the progressive american people's movement demanding the nixon government to stop the war of aggression in vietnam, withdraw immediately and completely the u.s. troops from south vietnam, the struggle

of the south vietnamese people living in towns and cities for peace, for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south vietnam, for freedom, democracy and better living conditions ... are growing vigorously day after day, and pushing the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys into a position of passivity and inextricable isolation.

the war-mongering nixon clique has drunk poison to quench its thirst. along with the prolongation of the war of aggression in south vietnam, they have intensified the "special war" in laos, staged the march 18, 1970 coup d'etat in cambodia against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and brought in afterwards u.s. and saigon puppet troops to invade cambodia, thus spreading the war to the whole of indochina. they, however, met with a very powerful resistance from the three indochinese peoples, the american people and the progressive people in the world and suffered new heavy defeats in the military field. even clifford, the former u.s. secretary of defence under johnson's administration, had to admit that the sending of u.s. troops to cambodia by nixon was a sign of bankruptcy of the "vietnamization" plan. nixon tried to sow discord among the three indochinese peoples and put to use his policy of making the indochinese fight the indochinese. but the 3 indochinese peoples are strengthening their unity and determined to defeat completely their common enemy, the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs.

at present the nixon administration, which is struggling desperately in a position of defeat and weakness, will still resort to more evil tricks in an attempt to extricate itself from the unsolvable contradictions. they will still throw out many "peace" smokescreens of all colours. but so long as the u.s. imperialists refuse to withdraw speedily, completely and unconditionally their expeditionary troops and send them home, nixon's talks of "peace" are nothing but a farce aiming at fooling the american and world's public opinion. so long as the u.s. imperialists remain obstinate and refuse to recognize the fundamental national rights of the three indochinese peoples, the vietnamese people will, together with the fraternal khmer and laotian people, fight on until their rights to independence and freedom are achieved.

dear comrades,

vietnam and china are two neighbours and their mountains and rivers are linked together. ours is the militant friendship between class brothers, between comrades standing in the same fighting trenches in the struggle for the independence and freedom of their fatherlands, for a genuine peace and socialism. this friendship has been carefully cultivated by the vietnam workers' party and president ho chi minh and the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. just as president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people said: "profound is the friendship between vietnam and china, who are both comrades and brothers." since long the revolutionary fighters of our two countries have fought shoulder to shoulder and shared weal and woe with each other in the struggle against our enemy. after the august revolution and the chinese revolution won victory and after the victory of the cao-bac-lang campaign, the democratic republic of vietnam was linked together with the great socialist rear area. the support rendered by the chinese people to the vietnamese people's war of resistance against the french colonialists was very tremendous, precious and all-sided. after the restoration of peace in north vietnam, china wholeheartedly helped vietnam to restore its economy, heal the wounds caused by the war, and build up

new industrial establishments, communication lines and state farms.... chairman mao tsetung, other chinese party and state leaders and the fraternal chinese people have always followed with concern and supported the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

when the u.s. imperialists escalated the war in vietnam, began to bomb and strafe the north, massively brought in their expeditionary troops to unleash the "local war" in south vietnam, the chinese government and people including the peking people expressed, under various forms, their resolute support to the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. mammoth mass meetings and demonstrations with the participation of millions of people to condemn the u.s. imperialists and support vietnam were held in almost every big city of china; the slogans "vietnam will certainly win exclamation", "the u.s. imperialists will certainly be defeated exclamation" resounded all over china. the seething movement of supporting vietnam and opposing the u.s. imperialists has turned itself into a movement of the chinese people of all strata to perform concrete deeds to give military and economic aids to vietnam to fight u.s. aggression. this movement has spread all over china, from the capital peking to the regions bordering on vietnam, from the factories, people's communes, to communication lines .... china has trained in time for vietnam thousands of trainees of various professions to serve the cause of fighting and production. many chinese technicians have closely cooperated and shared weal and woe with the vietnamese people. just as chairman mao has said: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

in the face of the new situation in indochina, the chinese government issued a statement condemning the u.s. imperialists' war expansion to the whole of indochina, supporting the joint statement of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, supporting the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea, headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. on may 20, 1970, chairman mao tsetung issued a statement solemnly supporting the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, calling upon the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. 400 million chinese people went down to the streets to take part in mammoth rallies and demonstrations supporting this statement. in peking alone, in many consecutive days, 4.5 million people went down to the streets to express their solidarity with and support to the indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression. these facts constituted a great encouragement and precious and powerful support for the vietnamese people in particular and for the indochinese peoples in general.

on this occasion i wish, on behalf of the vietnam workers' party, the government of the democratic republic of vietnam and the vietnamese people, to express our sincere gratitude to respected chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people as well as to the people of peking for this warm sympathy and resolute support, for the great, all-sided, precious, timely and effective assistance given to our people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and our socialist construction.

the vietnamese people admire and are elated at the big advances made by the chinese people, and the people of the capital peking in particular, throughout the last 20 years of national construction of their great country under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by respected chairman mao tsetung.

bringing into full play the staunch revolutionary will and their creative labour, the chinese people and the peking people have scored great achievements in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction as well as in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the former semi-colonial and semi-feudal china was replaced by a mighty socialist china with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced science and technology. the successful launching by china of its first earth satellite was a big achievement marking a good beginning in the development of china's space technology, brought out in relief the superiority of the socialist regime and greatly contributed to the development of science and technology in the service of progressive mankind. the chinese people always undauntedly hold aloft the banner against the u.s. imperialist policy of war and aggression in asia and the world, actively support and encourage the world's peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. the vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal chinese people, who are armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, more brilliant achievements in their cause of socialist revolution and construction. the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's determination in their struggle for the recovery of taiwan, the inseparable territory of the people's republic of china.

dear comrades,

in a quarter of a century which has just elapsed, the democratic republic of vietnam has unceasingly been strengthened, the revolutionary cause of the vietnamese people has made steady steps. the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has been achieving great and resounding victories.

in the present excellent situation of the three indochinese peoples' struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, the vietnamese people understand clearly that their heavy but glorious responsibility is to strengthen their unity with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples and fight shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemy, the u.s. aggressors, until complete victory is won.

in his historic testament president ho chi minh recommended us: "the war of resistance against u.s. aggression may drag on. our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the u.s. aggressors till final victory." the entire vietnamese people, million as one man, are determined to act in accordance with president ho chi minh's testament, persevere in and step up the resistance war against the u.s. aggressors till final victory in order to liberate the south, defend and build up socialism in the north and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

- the u.s. imperialists will certainly be defeated exclamation

- the vietnamese people will certainly win exclamation

- the three indochinese peoples will certainly win exclamation

- long live the close and everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between our two parties and between the peoples of our two countries exclamation

(1) le duan - speech at the solemn meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the indochinese communist party, now the vietnam workers' party.

## Vietnamese Consulates-General in Kwangchow, Nanning and Kunming Give National Day Receptions and Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 3, 1970)

consulates-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, nanning and kunming gave receptions and banquet on september first and second respectively, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending on invitation were leading comrades of the revolutionary committees of kwangtung province, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, yunnan province and kwangchow, nanning and kunming municipalities as well as leading comrades of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed there.

the reception and banquet were alive with expressions of fraternal friendship between the people of china and viet nam. speakers on these occasions were d.r.v.n. consul in kwangchow tran van thong, consul-general in nanning le quang nhan and consul-general in kunming duong van trung, and shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liu chung-kuei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, and liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee. they expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam would develop every day and be constantly consolidated in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism.

chinese comrades at the reception and banquet said to the vietnamese comrades that tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people pledged to provide a powerful backing for the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos, and give firm support to the three indo-chinese peoples in fighting the great war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till final victory.

## Kwangchow Rally Warmly Celebrates DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 3, 1970)

more than 1,000 revolutionary people of kwangtung province and kwangchow city held a rally here on august 31 in warm celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the rally were shan yin-chang and lin li-ming, vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; ting yuan-chang, a leading member of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; teng hsiu-fang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned.

tran van thong, consul of the d.r.v.n. consulate-general in kwangchow, and staff members of the consulate-general, vietnamese trainees and seamen in kwangchow attended the rally upon invitation.

an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam prevailed at the rally.

lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, addressed the rally. he warmly praised the heroic vietnamese people for holding high the glorious banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" raised by president ho chi minh, and winning great victories in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he praised the heroic vietnamese people for setting a brilliant example of "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big" for the oppressed people and nations throughout the world to follow.

lin li-ming said: "china and viet nam are linked by mountains and rivers and closely related like the lips and the teeth. the peoples of china and viet nam have encouraged and supported each other in protracted revolutionary struggles and have forged a profound militant friendship. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, the people in kwangtung province will, like the people of the whole country, always act upon chairman mao's great teachings and resolutely support the fraternal vietnamese people and other indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we will always stand on the side of the fraternal peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. togetner we unite, together we fight and togetner we will win victory."

in his speech, consul tran van thong reviewed the great victory won by the vietnamese people in the past 25 years in building and defending their fatherland. he exposed the u.s. imperialists' scheme of "vietnamizing the war" to drag on the war of aggression.

tran van thong said: "the chinese government and people have always held high the banner of opposition to the imperialist aggressors headed by u.s. imperialism. the chinese government and people have consistently given precious support and encouragement to the people of various countries in their struggle for national independence, peace, democracy and socialism. viet nam and china are fraternal neighbours. the vietnamese people firmly support

the chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan, an inseparable part of china's sacred territory."

tran van thong declared in conclusion: "reviewing the glorious course in the past 25 years, the entire people of our country are resolved to advance from victory to victory and realize the great presicent ho chi minh's sacred testament: 'the resistance war against u.s. aggression may drag out. our compatriots may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. in any case, we must be resolved to fight against the u.s. aggressors till total victory.'"

## Nanning Rally Warmly Celebrates 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

**(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 3, 1970)**

more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and nanning city held a rally here on september 1, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the rally were leading members of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the kwangsi regional command of the chinese people's liberation army, the nanning municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including liu chung-kuei, an ping-sheng, chao mao-hsun, hsu chi-hai, nan shih-fu, chen yun-chun, hsu sheng-ting, sung chih-ping, yen kuang-tsai, hsiao nan, wang wan-yu, sung chung-wen, wang hsi-chuan and kuan chung-hou.

le quang nhan, d.r.v.n. consul-general in nanning, and all members of the consulate-general and vietnamese trainees in nanning attended the rally on invitation.

also present were other foreign friends in nanning.

the rally started with the playing of the national anthems of china and viet nam. an ping-sheng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, spoke at the rally. he warmly praised the vietnamese people for the great victories they had won in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in socialist construction over the past 25 years. he praised the vietnamese people for their revolutionary spirit of persevering in people's war, persevering in protracted war and fighting courageously and for their determination to carry the war of resistance through to the end.

he said: "we firmly believe that the vietnamese people, long tested in wars and acting on president ho chi minh's great teaching 'firm resolve to fight and win', can certainly overcome every difficulty on the road of advance, thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors, and realize the great goal of liberating the south, defending the north and then reunifying the fatherland."

an ping-sheng said: "like the rest of the chinese people, we people in kwangsi will resolutely act on chairman mao's great teachings and unite with the fraternal vietnamese people, fight together and win victory together in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism."

consul-general le quang nhan said in his speech: "viet nam and china are linked by mountains and rivers. the traditional friendship between our two countries has been constantly nurtured by the viet nam workers' party headed by respected and beloved president ho chi minh and the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao. this friendship is everlasting.

"the solemn statement issued by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on may 20 this year is a tremendous encouragement and powerful support to the vietnamese people and the other indo-chinese peoples fighting against the common enemy -- u.s. imperialism. the vietnamese people are resolved to advance from victory to victory and thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressive gangsters so as to realize president ho chi minh's will: 'our whole party and people, closely united in the struggle, build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam, and make a worthy contribution to the world revolution.'".

celebrations and fraternal get-togethers were held in kueilin and pinghsiang and by the people on china-viet nam border on september 1.

## Kunming Rally Warmly Celebrates DRVN National Day

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 3, 1970)

people in yunnan province and kunming city held a rally here yesterday, warmly celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the rally were leading members of the yunnan provincial and kunming municipal revolutionary committees and the chinese people's liberation army kunming units, including liu ming-hui, cha yu-sheng, tsai shun-li and liang chung-yu.

duong van trung, d.r.v.n. consul-general in kunming, and all members of the consulate-general attended the rally on invitation.

liang chung-yu, member of the standing committee of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee and a leading member of the p.l.a. kunming units, spoke at the rally. he warmly praised the heroic vietnamese people for following president ho chi minh's teachings, displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, persevering in people's war and advancing from victory to victory in their fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy in the world, thereby setting a brilliant example to the oppressed people and oppressed nations of the world.

liang chung-yu said: "tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in yunnan province, like the people of the whole country, will resolutely act on chairman mao's teachings and regard the struggle of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia as our own. we pledge to provide a powerful backing for the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries in carrying the struggle through to the end to thoroughly defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs."

consul-general duong van trung took the floor amidst warm applause. he said: "chairman mao issued to the people of the world on may 20 the solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' this is an encouragement to the nations throughout the world in their liberation struggle, and a direct encouragement to the people of viet nam and other indo-chinese countries engaged in the great but incomparably arduous war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this is, at the same time, a mortal blow at the aggressive u.s. robbers and their lackeys."

duong van trung declared: "the vietnamese people are ready to fight on for a long time until the u.s. imperialists withdraw all their aggressor troops from viet nam, recognize and respect all viet nam's territory and its sovereignty. the vietnamese people will resolutely fight and win victory together with the fraternal laotian and cambodian peoples, and drive the u.s. imperialists out of indo-china."

vietnamese nationals in kunming also attended the rally.

## Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam, Chinese Journalists' and Medical Delegations Lay Wreaths Before Shrine of President Ho Chi Minh

**(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 3, 1970)**

on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people and close comrade-in-arms of the chinese people, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, together with all diplomats of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in this country, cherishing respects for and retaining the memory of president ho chi minh, laid wreaths and paid silent tribute at noon today before the shrine of president ho chi minh in the ba dinh meeting hall.

the chinese journalists' delegation headed by shih shao-hua and the chinese medical delegation headed by chang hsiao also laid wreaths and stood in silent tribute at noon today before the shrine of president ho chi minh.

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SINO-JAPANESE WAR ANNIVERSARY

## Resolutely Answer the Call of the Two Central Papers

- Ta-kung Pao editorial -

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Sept. 4, 1970)

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan, the two central newspapers issued an appeal "Down With the Revived Japanese Militarism."

In the midst of a new upsurge of the anti-US imperialist struggle by the people of the whole world, this powerful appeal is of extremely vital practical significance. It solemnly indicates the resolute fighting will of the seven hundred million armymen and people of China--they will never permit US imperialism to use Japanese militarism to expand aggression in Asia and seize our territory of Taiwan. The Chinese people will, together with the people of various countries in Asia, defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs.

The two central papers listed nine principal facts that ruthlessly exposed the ferocious features of Japanese militarism. These include: the re-emergence of the several big financial lords who were the backstage bosses of Japan's fascist "army headquarters" and their collaboration with US imperialism; rearmament; militarists in control once again of Japan's military and political power; accelerated fascistization of the political system; frantic aggressive expansion by monopoly capital abroad; incorporating our territory of Taiwan province and Korea into its sphere of influence, actively filling the role of US imperialism's "Asian gendarme" and "chief housekeeper"; actively creating excuses for sending troops abroad; making counter-revolutionary public opinion in a big way for aggressive war....

In the course of revival of Japanese militarism, lest the truth may be revealed, deceitful means have always been employed to deny this. The Miyamoto revisionist clique, playing with Japan's so-called "Peace Constitution," which forbids sending troops abroad, defended the revived militarism. Just as the two central papers pointed out, the Japanese reactionaries are using this constitution to conceal the revival of Japanese militarism. Moreover, this small pack of reactionaries are wildly crying about "being resolute to revise the constitution." With tongue in cheek, social-imperialism praises Japanese militarism as "Asia's stabilizing force," and is wooing it to rig up an anti-China, anti-communist, anti-people, and counter-revolutionary "Asian collective security system." This only shows the people of the whole world that the socialist-imperialists and the US and Japanese reactionaries are birds of a feather.

The revolution is developing; the people are on the move. The reactionary acts of US imperialism, Japanese warlords, and social-imperialism will only cause them to head in the direction contrary to their subjective wishes, and they will not have a good end.

Twenty-five years ago the Chinese people, under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the great Chinese Communist Party and with the support of the people of the whole world, crushed the aggression of Japanese imperialism, the No. 1 military power in Asia, foiled the attacks of the US-Chiang reactionaries, and liberated the whole of China. Not long afterward, in the Korean battlefield, together with the Korean people, they gave the American imperialists such a sound beating that the latter had to hoist a white flag and sign a truce at Panmunjom. Since then the US imperialists, at the height of their arrogance, have been going downhill. The aggression against Vietnam and the expansion of the war in Indochina has all the more exposed their features as paper tiger and forced them into an impasse at home and abroad. They attempt to use the Japanese warlords as a workhorse pulling their "new Asian policy," while the Japanese warlords attempt thus to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." This, however, does not mean that they can do what they want; it merely shows that they will not withdraw from the stage of history of their own accord and will wage a death-bed struggle.

Since the Second World War, a great number of revolutionary wars have proved the might of people's war as a magic wand with which to put the aggressors to rest. "A nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however powerful, provided it fully mobilizes the people, firmly relies on the people, and carries out people's war."

The current revolutionary situation in the Indochina region is better than at any time before. The anti-US front is growing daily and being consolidated. Such frauds of the US imperialists as "Vietnamization" of the war and "peace talks" are doomed to failure. The revolutionary struggle of the American and Japanese people is surging forward like tide water and joining with the anti-US struggle of the people of the whole world. The main current of the people's revolution is prevailing over the counter-revolutionary adverse current, and the world situation is developing in a direction favorable to the revolutionary people and unfavorable to the US imperialists and their accomplices. The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out in his solemn statement: "Ever since World War II, US imperialism and its followers have been continuously launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today."

The great idea of people's war is being integrated with the revolutionary practice of the Asian people, and increasingly heavy blows will surely be dealt at the US imperialists. The revolutionary people of all countries must double their vigilance and get fully prepared against US imperialism and their followers launching a new world war as a means of saving their necks.

The Chinese people have long been in array in response to Chairman Mao's great call, "raise our vigilance and defend the mother country," and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people. They have untiringly carried out all preparations against the aggressive war. From now on, they will, acting on the appeal of the two central papers, arm themselves further with Chairman Mao's idea of people's war, make a serious study of Vice Chairman Lin's important writing "Long Live the Victory of People's War," and struggle to the end for the defeat of US aggressors and Japanese militarism, and for the liberation of our Taiwan province. If any aggressors dare to invade our great socialist mother country, we will surely drown them in the vast ocean of people's war.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

## Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophical Concepts, Firmly Grasp the Remolding of World Outlook

by

Reporting Group of "May 7" School of Kwangtung Provincial Military Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 30, 1970)

Officers of the PLA units under the Kwangtung Provincial PLA Command are indoctrinated in a "May 7" school set up and operated by the Command in accordance with Mao's philosophy, so that they may remold their world outlook and revolutionize their way of thinking to conform to Mao's way of thinking.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Let philosophy be liberated from the classroom and books of the philosophers, and become a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses," the Party committee of the "May 7" School under Kwangtung Provincial Military Command have earnestly organized its students for living study and living application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles, grasped the law of change of thinking, paid close attention to the remolding of world outlook, and promoted ideological revolutionization.

## Divide One Into Two and Increase the Consciousness of Remolding of World Outlook

Since its inauguration more than a year ago, this "May 7" School has developed the PLA's glorious revolutionary traditions and enabled its broad masses of students to increase rapidly their consciousness of continuing revolution in the three major revolutionary struggles, for which it has been commended on many occasions by the superior level Party committee and praised by the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the armed forces. The leadership organ of the Canton armed forces units has called an on-the-spot meeting here. Representatives of fraternal units and "May 7" cadre schools of other areas also come to visit the school in a steady stream.

Amid their praise and commendations, some of the cadres and students began to feel self-complacent, thinking that "after more than one year at the grassroots level, we have learned to do farm jobs, a bumper harvest has been reaped on formerly waste land, we have become physically stronger and are rated 5-good students, and ideological remolding is 'more or less complete.'"

The school Party committee thought that this blind self-conceit and self-complacency was stumbling block to the continuing implementation of Chairman Mao's splendid "May 7 Directive" and the directive calling on "the broad masses of cadres to go down to the lower levels to do labor," and a big obstacle to renewed study by sent-down cadres, and that the rise of "complacency" was the beginning of falling behind.

How could they go higher up on the basis of the achievements already made and continue to advance amid praises from others? In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In viewing our work, it is one-sided to approve of everything or negate everything," and other instructions, the Party committee organized all to study in earnest Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study his idea of "one dividing into two," find shortcomings in achievement and backwardness in progress, remove "complacency"--a "tiger barring the way"--from their heads, overcome blindness, and raise their consciousness.

They have realized through the study that although they have adapted themselves to their new circumstances of strain and stress and hardship after their being sent down to do labor, it does not mean that proletarian ideology has taken root in their heads, that their learning to do farm jobs does not mean they have acquired the feeling of the working people, that an increase in their wish to remold their world outlook does not mean they have successfully remolded their world outlook, and that "complacency" is a reflection of subjective idealism which does not conform to the steadily developing revolutionary situation or meet the requirements of the continuing revolution.

They said, "The situation changes everyday and revolution goes deeper and deeper. Ideological revolutionization must never remain at the same level. Only when we are never ideologically complacent shall we be able to continue to make revolution without stopping and never slacken our effort to remold our world outlook."

Student Liu Chen-fu said with deep understanding, "We are unable to assess correctly the results of our coming down to do labor because we have not made scientific analysis from the viewpoint of one dividing into two. Contradictions in our thinking are covered up by superficial calm. We are deceived and confused by the 'more or less' idea, and therefore are unable to see the contradictions and the struggle. As a result, we lack the motive power to push forward ideological development. Only by regarding ourselves from the "one dividing into two" viewpoint shall we be able to ceaselessly increase political and ideological consciousness."

To enable the comrades to apply the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint even more consciously and firmly grasp the remolding of their world outlook, the school Party committee, following Chairman Mao's great teaching, "No construction without destruction," have organized the students to develop in depth the revolutionary mass criticism with Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts as a weapon. They have extensively destroyed the preposterous theory of "combining two into one" which Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in philosophical circles advocated while establishing in a big way Chairman Mao's philosophical concept of "one dividing into two." They have extensively destroyed metaphysics while establishing in a big way the epistemology of dialectical materialism. They have extensively destroyed subjectivism while establishing in a big way the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts. This raises the mass movement of living study and living application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical concepts in the whole school to a new high level. It enables some students to overcome the subjective, one-sided and superficial character of their method of thinking and increase their consciousness of remolding of their world outlook.

## Grasp the Main Contradiction, Pick a "Breakthrough Point" for Remolding of World Outlook

The one-dividing-into-two viewpoint should be adopted in analyzing oneself and finding the ideological gap between oneself and others who are advanced. But how should the remolding of world outlook be speeded up? Some of the comrades think it a hard problem. They hold that contradictions crop up everywhere and the bourgeois world outlook frequently makes its appearance, that in ideological revolutionization it is always either half a tou short here or 5 sheng short there, that problems abound everywhere and shortcomings are found in everything.

Having discovered such a living idea, the school Party committee organized all to repeatedly study, with ideological problems in mind, Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the study of any process, if it is a complex process with two or more contradictions in it, it will be necessary to do everything one can to find the main contradiction. Once this main contradiction is seized, all other problems will be solved easily." They led all to see the essence of a thing through its phenomena and learn to find the main contradiction.

On one occasion, when comrades of the 1st squad of the 3rd Company were putting stones in place in a construction site, a truck came up and everyone tried to direct it, with one man directing it to the right and another directing it to the left. The result was that the truck fell into a ditch.

The driver said angrily: "Officer, in the future please let only one man give me directions."

On the basis of this incident a member of the Party committee who stayed in the company guided all to find their own problem of world outlook. The truth was that most of the students of the 1st squad had worked for a long time in offices and had acquired the official's habit of giving directions and issuing orders. After being sent to the lower levels to do labor, they lost their "official position" but had not shed their "official" airs. As a result, in the masses they often gave directions and issued orders but rarely learned humbly, in their work they often thought they were right and seldom thought they were wrong, and in waging struggle they often regarded themselves as a motive force of revolution but rarely as targets of revolution. They at last came to realize that being an "official" was the principal manifestation of their own non-proletarian world outlook and the main obstacle to their own ideological revolutionization. Accordingly they picked the struggle against "officialdom" as the "breakthrough point" for the remolding of their world outlook.

Comrades of the 1st squad of the 3rd Company conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "What we Communists want is not to be an official, but revolution" and "All our working cadres, regardless of their high or low position, are servants of the people, and everything we do is done in the service of the people." They also criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to become an official." They realized that Liu Shao-ch'i's criminal object was to poison our soul with decadent bourgeois ideas and transform our force of cadres with the bourgeois world outlook, so they might serve his sinister scheme of restoring capitalism. They studied and applied in a living way Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and the new Party Constitution, established the idea of holding power for the revolution at their work posts and going down to do labor also for the revolution, consciously overcame their "official" airs, and resolved to be servants of the people always and fight for the rest of their life for communism.

With the 1st squad as a model, students of the whole school have established the revolutionary spirit of daring to expose, criticize and struggle against their mistakes, seized upon crucial points by adopting the method of lining up one's own mistakes and helping one another in doing so, and picked the "breakthrough point" for remolding their world outlook. Everyone consciously remold his world outlook.

## Know the Law of Ideological Changes, Seize the Initiative in Remolding World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "In the development of a movement, new things keep appearing in front. New things are endless."

In the practice of struggle the Party committee of the school realizes that the situation of revolution develops and changes continuously, and so does people's thinking. As soon as old contradictions are resolved, new ones crop up. It is the duty of the leadership to help the comrades know the new contradictions and the law of their development, seize the initiative in remolding the world outlook, and guide all to advance resolutely and unwaveringly on the track of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Some comrades, having found a "breakthrough point" for the remolding of their world outlook, have carried out self-revolution and increased by one step their consciousness of continuing to make revolution. Not long after the overcoming of old shortcomings, however, new problems would appear in the ideological sphere. Under such circumstances some of the company cadres would become impatient and adopt crude and forced measures. But some of the students said, "There is no end to the remolding of world outlook and no beginning to ideological revolutionization. Hot bean curd must not be swallowed hastily, however impatient one may be. The remolding of world outlook will take time." The leadership blamed the masses for lack of consciousness, while the masses blamed the leadership for too crude work methods.

Having made a careful study of this problem, the Party committee of the school agreed that the cadres lacked any plan for prolonged, difficult and careful ideological work while the masses lacked the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour." The two phenomena had one cause in common, i.e., inability to know correctly the law of movement of contradictions, to apply correctly revolutionary dialectics, and to seize the initiative in remolding the world outlook.

The Party committee of the school then organized the leadership backbone of the Party branch of the company to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's brilliant writings on the movement of contradictions and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "Classes and class struggle are the main root and source of all the phenomena in a class society. It will be impossible to observe social phenomena away from this main root and source, or the observations made will be wrong."

They all realize that the genesis, development, and change of contradictions of thinking is often caused by class contradictions and class struggle in society. Therefore, to grasp the contradictions and changes in thinking, it is necessary to take care to analyze the new situation and new characteristics of class struggle inside and outside the country and their influence on people's thinking. In this way the leadership backbone will know how to recognize "climates" and grasp "buds," change their work from a passive to an active character, and seize the initiative of working in depth and with meticulous care.

The Party committee of the school also ceaselessly intensify education in revolutionary dialectics on the broad masses of students in relation to various political movements and normal political-ideological work. This enables all to know that the development of the revolutionary situation imposes higher and more stringent demands on the remolding of our subjective world, and that only by studying and applying hard and in a living way Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously expel the old and take in the fresh in thinking, and firmly grasping the remolding of world outlook in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," will it be possible to follow closely the situation of revolutionary struggle and advance in big strides along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

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WORKERS' DEPENDENTS

## Rousing Workers' Dependents To Take Part in Collective Productive Labor

by

Chi Wei-wen (纪维文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1970)

> Women (workers' dependents) must be organized to take part in productive work, according to the following article, not only because they will add to the manpower for socialist construction, but also because it will revolutionize their way of thinking, which is important to the campaign against revisionism.--SCMP Ed.

Organizing the workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor is a new thing that has emerged from the current new upsurge in industrial production. It is a matter of utmost importance.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers' dependents have been tempered in battles during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Under the illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, their mental outlook has gone through a profound change and their socialist enthusiasm has surged to an unprecedented height. They are getting organized to take part in various kinds of collective productive labor and have become a laboring force on the industrial front. This laboring force not only gives prominence to proletarian politics and promotes revolutionization of the thinking of workers' dependents, but also heightens cultural level, learns technical skills and creates wealth for building socialism.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity," Liming Machine Works, Shenyang, got the dependents of its workers organized. Although factory building and equipment were lacking, the workers' dependents repaired used equipment, made use of waste materials, produced bricks of cinders for the machine works, recovered used emery, remade working clothes, washed greasy cloth, and so on. In only six months' time, they created assets worth more than 50,000 yuan for the State.

P'inghsiang Mining Bureau organized the workers' dependents, retired old workers and students to take part in the construction of the mine. They set up more than 60 "satellite factories" and established seven productive fronts dealing with steel refining, cement making, chemical industry, machine building, repair and assembly of machines and tools, gathering and preparation

of medicinal herbs, and hog raising. They produced enough cement, explosives, detonators, bricks, glass, herbal medicine, and quicklime for use in this mine.

These facts show that organizing workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor is an important measure for quickening socialist construction and a good method for pushing forward the current movement of increase of production and practice of economy to develop in width and in depth.

The socialist cause is a cause of the masses. A matter concerning the masses should be handled by the masses. More people together generate a greater force, and more firewood makes a bigger fire. When the masses are roused more widely, our cause will develop to a greater extent.

Women represent half of the population. They are a vast reserve of labor power. To exploit fully the enormous enthusiasm of women in building socialism is a major problem of orientation. Now, the broad masses of workers' dependents have a strong desire of serving the building of a socialist motherland. In some localities and units, they have been organized to take part in collective productive labor. This is a great achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Rousing and organizing the broad masses of workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor is an invariable trend of the development of the revolution and is geared to the building of socialism. We must vigorously promote this deed, make experiments in line with the local concrete conditions, and popularize our experience in a down-to-earth manner.

Organizing workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor provides conditions for continuously promoting revolutionization of thinking of the workers' dependents. This is a matter of importance in opposing and preventing revisionism.

Formerly, poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the workers' dependents were kept away from political activity and productive activity. Some of them long remained idle in the city, confined themselves to their small families, talked only about their family affairs, thought only of living in comfort and restricted themselves to the circle of family life through day and night.

After being organized, they went out of the small world of their families and came to the vast battlefield of labor. In the course of labor, they studied Chairman Mao's brilliant writings, carried out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, greatly heightened their political and ideological consciousness, and gradually established the world outlook of "wholly" and "completely" serving the people. They have changed ideologically and broadened their scope. They set their eyes on the collective, talk about the affairs of State, and think about the revolution. Socialist ideas take root in the minds of the workers' dependents.

Organizing the workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor is an important aspect of the implementation of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive." Chairman Mao teaches us: "The main task of the workers is in industry. ...Where conditions permit, they should also engage in agricultural production and side occupations, as is done at the Tach'ing Oilfield."

In a certain factory, the workers' dependents formed an agricultural production and side occupation team, producing large quantities of grain, oil and other farm and subsidiary products. They turned from consumers into producers, reducing the load of the State and the load imposed on the cities by the countryside. In the course of labor, they went through a tremendous change in their thinking and feeling and strengthened their feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. They were capable of both industrial work and farming and also criticized the bourgeoisie. This further strengthened the worker-peasant alliance and was conducive to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Organizing the workers' dependents to take part in collective productive labor is a great revolution in changing outdated habits and customs. Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i tried all possible means to confine the women to their families and spread the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacy that women could do the greatest possible service to the people by taking good care of their household chores and looking after their husbands. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the broad masses of workers' dependents were organized to take part in collective productive labor. But, we must see that "Liu's poison" has not been completely eliminated and the force of the old habit of despising women in the old society is still bedeviling the minds of some people. We must therefore carry our revolutionary mass criticism in depth and perseveringly, criticize various kinds of erroneous ideas, and remove all obstacles hindering the workers' dependents in taking part in collective productive labor.

The labor force of workers' dependents who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought perseveringly relies on own effort and fights amid hardship, starts from scratch, founds an enterprise through diligence and frugality. It has scored remarkable results on the front of industrial and agricultural production. We must hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, organize still greater numbers of workers' dependents to take the brilliant road of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," bring the role of women, who represent half of the population, into play, and make still greater contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction!

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## Dependents of Workers of a Machine Works in Shenyang Form a "May 7" Labor Team

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 1, 1970)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Shenyang) Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "In order to build a great socialist society, it is of the utmost importance to arouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity," the revolutionary committee of Liming Machine Works, Shenyang, organized the workers' dependents to form a "May 7" labor team under the system of collective ownership, and actively led them to accelerate ideological revolutionization in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. In the past six months, they made for the machine works more than 40,000 bricks of cinders, renewed close to 2,000 working clothes, washed 50,000 pieces of greasy cloth, crushed 127 cubic meters of refractory materials, recovered 18 tons of discarded emery, creating assets worth over 50,000 yuan for the State. They have become a labor force serving production.

In this machine works, there are more than 1,800 dependents of workers, of whom 1,300 have laboring ability. In the past, influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they seldom took part in political study and productive activity, but stayed idle in the city. In December last year, the revolutionary committee of the machine works, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Rouse the broad masses of women to join in productive activity," organized them to form the "May 7" labor team.

Formerly, many of the workers' dependents confined their scope to their small families, talked only about their household chores, and thought only of living in comfort. Last year when this team was established, they came from their families to the laboring spots, where there were neither buildings nor equipment and there were only bricks and tiles. They borrowed a small dilapidated house with broken walls. Some of them who feared hardship and fatigue wanted to draw back. Some people in society also laughed at them. The revolutionary committee of this machine works promptly organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his brilliant "three constantly read articles," and to recall past bitterness and think about the happiness in which they now lived. Some of the workers' dependents who suffered great hardship in the old society said in excitement: "In the old society, we did not have enough to eat. It was the great leader Chairman Mao who led us to win emancipation. Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's 'May 7 Directive,' we must liberate ourselves from the small circle of our families and temper our red hearts on the road of revolution!" They feared no hardship but worked with their hands to rebuild the dilapidated house for use as a factory building. They said heroically: "We walk the road with our feet and found our enterprise by own efforts!" When tools were lacking, some workers' dependents brought iron spades and axes from their homes. They worked enthusiastically. They took only one day to complete renovation of the dilapidated house. They also cleaned the surroundings.

After renovating the house, they very quickly put up two big pots for washing greasy cloth for the factory. When washing soda was lacking, they brought from their homes the soda which they would use in baking bread. When it was overcast and the washed cloth could not be dried in the open, they each brought home a roll of cloth and spread it on the oven to be dried.

Chang Kuei-lan, a worker's dependent, got dizzy once she caught the smell of grease. The comrades told her not to wash the greasy cloth. She replied: "I can do what other people can." She persisted in washing the greasy cloth and very quickly adapted herself to the environment.

To save soda, they washed the greasy cloth in the waste solution outlet of the factory. This waste solution was very corrosive and would scald the skin. Wang Jung-kuang, leader of the labor team, rolled up his sleeves and washed the greasy cloth in this solution. After overcoming many difficulties, he mastered a way of preventing the skin from being scalded, thereby saving a large quantity of soda.

When a crusher was lacking in making bricks of cinders, they used hammers to beat the cinders into powder. When a machine was lacking for making bricks, they used scraps of iron to make molds. They did not utter a sigh when their hands bled and their feet were frost-bitten. They eventually made bricks of cinders after fighting amid hardship for one month. Now, they have gone further to make a complete set of equipment for mass-producing bricks of cinders. They have set the record of making 3,000 bricks of cinders a day. They said happily: "We depend on neither heaven nor earth. We rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought to perform miracles!"

The workers' dependents have constantly taken the needs of the machine works as the direction of their production. They employ all possible means to help the machine works overcome its difficulties and expand its production. When they heard that the machine works ran short of emery and its production would be hindered, they immediately made an experiment of recovering the used emery. After working arduously for these days and three nights, they found a method of recovering used emery. They recovered more than 400 catties of emery a day, thereby save a capital of 120,000 yuan for the State a year.

Besides taking part in productive labor, comrades of the "May 7" labor team actively plunged themselves into the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the machine works and joined the workers in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

After being tempered for more than six months, the workers' dependents have gone through a tremendous change in their thinking and feeling. They also have greatly heightened their technical and cultural levels. They have turned from being housewives to be experts in production. Many of them have become activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They have learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Our faces have been tanned and our hands scratched, but this can only make us more loyal to Chairman Mao."

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BIOGRAPHIC DATA

## Mr. Hsiung Ke-wu Dies in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)

mr. hsiung ke-wu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang, died in peking on september 2 at the age of eightyfive after failing to respond to medical treatment for his illness.

shortly before his death, mr. hsiung ke-wu wrote to our great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin, warmly praising chairman mao and the chinese communist party for their wise leadership. recalling his experience since the 1911 revolution, he said, "i have witnessed the vigorous progress of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and the prosperity of the chinese nation which is standing on its own feet in the family of nations. what is more, i have witnessed the tremendous victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself and that the whole country is united closer than ever round the communist party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. for all this i feel very happy."

"from my forty years' experience before liberation and twenty years' after liberation, i feel that only chairman mao and the communist party can save our people from catastrophe and lead our country to strength and prosperity, and only by following the road pointed out by chairman mao and the communist party can the chinese revolution be victorious", he continued.

mr. hsiung ke-wu strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crime of occupying china's territory of taiwan. he was much concerned about the future of the kuomintang personnel in taiwan where the u.s.-chiang brigands are entrenched. he expressed confidence that taiwan, the sacred territory of china, will surely be liberated.

the ceremony at which final tribute was paid to the late mr. hsiung ke-wu took place in papaoshan cemetery this afternoon.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council, attended the ceremony.

also present on the occasion were ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; lu han, chen chi-yu, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the standing committee of the n.p.c.; hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference; liu wen-hui, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the revolutionary committee of the kuomintang; leading members of the organizations concerned and friends and relatives of the late mr. hsiung ke-wu.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

## Southwest China City Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 5, 1970)

the chengtu municipal revolutionary committee in szechwan province has fully mobilized the masses, organized socialist mass coordination in developing local industry by concentrating superior forces to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results and won tremendous achievements.

the workers built a big-sized synthetic detergent plant in only six months this year. in the past it would have taken three years. they also produced motor vehicles, tractors and walking tractors within two months. they trial-produced polycrystalline silicon and silicon single crystals, considered a pioneering technique. they have turned out a number of types of key equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and small power stations, laying a foundation for greater industrial production.

chengtu was historically weak in industry. the great proletarian cultural revolution has aroused the revolutionary initiative of the workers. they are determined to speed up local industry and end the backwardness of chengtu's industry by their revolutionary spirit of seize the hour and seize the day.

the chengtu municipal revolutionary committee made an all-round investigation and study of the equipment and productive capacity of all factories, big or small. they said that though chengtu's industry had a weak foundation, many factories had great potentialities for production. if these factories were organized in socialist mass coordination and used revolution to command production, they could break this weak link and bring about an upsurge in production. following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", they fully mobilized the masses and relied on them. great efforts were made to make good use of the available equipment and technique. they gave priority to electronics, machinery, chemicals and light industry and organized the workers to fight a "people's war". the chengtu municipal revolutionary committee has this year organized 83 units to manufacture tractors. they vigorously criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "relying on experts to run factories" and the philosophy of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. relying on their united strength and wisdom, they used indigenous methods and simple available equipment to start construction, manufacturing and installation while designing. they were able to start producing tractors in only two months.

such as small chemical plant equipment, polycrystalline silicon, silicon single crystals, generators and machine tools were also produced by factories working in coordination. this called for less investment and operation started early.

in the course of trail-production, many factories faced difficulties arising from lack of technique and equipment. the workers resolutely took the road of self-reliance in accordance with chairman mao's teachings and overcame one difficulty after anotner. many small factories scored amazing achievements as the workers broke with superstition and emancipated their minds. when the dozens of workers of the chengtu shengli metal-working cooperative started making the radiators for motor venicles they had only two old-fashioned belt lathes and no blueprints. they relied on their own efforts to make a set of indigenous equipment. this achieved mechanization and semi-mechanization of production and enabled the cooperative to turn out over 2,000 radiators annually.

many big factories have sent people since the beginning of this year to learn from the small enterprises their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work for the prosperity of the motherland. a city-wide coordination gradually developed among the industrial enterprises with the bigger ones helping the smaller ones who spurred them on to better efforts and both learning from each other. as a result, the output of new products was raised to a new level.

more than 1,000 new products, techniques, processes and materials have been developed in the city this year, including fluidic-controlled or electronic-controlled machine tools and machine tools for multi-purpose metal cutting.

## North China Hsien Builds Small, Complete Local Industrial System

**(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 4, 1970)**

chincheng county of shansi province, north china, has initially built a small, complete local industrial system in line with our great leader chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the county revolutionary committee has led the revolutionary masses in rapidly developing its small local industry in the service of agriculture. the county, the people's communes and production brigades now run over 1,500 small industrial enterprises. this is one-third more than in 1965, before the great proletarian cultural revolution. value of total industrial output is now nearly double that of 1965 and accounts for 42.7 per cent of the county's total value of industrial and agricultural output.

salient features of the county's local industry are:

-- it is small in the sense that it is made up mainly of small enterprises. the county is now dotted by small iron smelting plants, coal pits, power stations, brick kilns, cement and other building material plants, chemical fertilizer plants, machine plants and mines.

-- it is indigenous in the sense that the enterprises were started by indigenous methods and combine indigenous and modern methods, and make up-to-date products by indigenous methods and with indigenous equipment.

-- it is complete in the sense that it comprises both light and heavy industry. the county has some 30 industrial branches including coal and other mining, iron and steel, building material, power, chemical and machinery industries, knitwear, printing, paper making, tannery, ceramics and porcelain and hardware. nearly 1,000 light and heavy industrial products are made for agriculture, for the market and other large industries.

-- it is run at three levels -- the county, the communes and brigades. every commune has its own industrial undertakings. two-thirds of the communes have their own small machinery, chemical fertilizer and iron smelting plants, coal mines and foundries. 90 per cent of the production brigades have their own shops for making and repairing farm implements. many brigades also run small factories. plants for the manufacture and repair of farm machines and implements run by the county, the communes and brigades now form a county-wide, comprehensive network.

-- there is multi-linked co-ordination since all the raw material for making the main items of the major industrial branches is supplied locally and these items are produced by the county and for local consumption. this saves labour and transportation, increases production and lowers costs.

small local industry provides the county's agriculture with large amounts of farm machinery, machinery for processing farm and side-line produce, farm tools and implements and chemical fertilizers. it also repairs farm machines and tools. the county's level of agricultural mechanization has been raised greatly thanks to support by local industry and the state. the county now has more than 60 tractors and 16,600 hectares are farmed by machinery. the county has dug over 490 pump wells, established 140 drainage and irrigation stations using high-voltage electricity and put up more than 390 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines. most of the communes and production brigades have mechanized or semi-mechanized rice-husking, flour-milling, threshing, oil-pressing, fodder-cutting and cotton-ginning.

small local industry plays its part in supporting construction in the country and providing the people with daily necessities. the county's small local industry last year delivered to the state more than 400,000 tons of coal, 9,000 tons of pig iron and 31,200 machines and sprayers. the county can now produce hundreds of kinds of daily necessities, providing the market with more goods.

the county adheres to the correct orientation of local industry serving farm production, guided by chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." its industry produces what agriculture needs.

the chengkuan threshing machinery plant is a good example in this respect. the plant organized an investigation group made up of workers, cadres and technicians and went to the commune members to solicit their suggestions and opinions. the commune members hoped that the plant would make threshers to reduce their labour intensity. when the group went back to

the plant, it sent some comrades to other factories to learn and set out to make repeated experiments. finally they were able to turn out machines that could thresh wheat, maize, beans and millet. this was warmly welcomed by the commune members. in accordance with the opinions of the commune members, the workers went on to trial-produce a machine that can thresh, select seeds and also cut fodder. the machine is small, light, safe and inexpensive.

since 1966 the plant has turned out more than 1,800 cotton gins and fodder crushers and machines to fluff up the cotton. it has repaired and assembled more than 200 diesel, steam and gas engines and made more than 40,000 spare parts for farm machinery and over 8,800 small farm tools. the plant has also helped five production brigades set up farm machinery workshops and train farm machinery technicians for communes and production brigades.

in the course of setting up the small factories, the workers, cadres and technicians repeatedly studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they used indigenous methods to make the equipment they lacked and relied entirely on their own efforts to overcome other difficulties. many factories made large amounts of new equipment and new products for agriculture in this way.

the workers at the chincheng hardware factory succeeded in designing and making more than 100 machines by undertaking vigorous technical innovations. as a result, sprayers formerly made by hand are now machine-produced. this greatly raised efficiency. the cost of production for each sprayer was cut by 36 per cent. last year, the factory supported agricultural production by turning out 46,000 sprayers for use on farms.

chincheng county adopted the methods of big factories branching out into small ones and old factories into new ones. this helped expand the local industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the chincheng egg products factory is an old one and production is seasonal. in the slack season, the workers started a printing workshop with the factory's funds and equipment. later it developed into a printing house. after that, the workers set out to run a workshop for trial-producing cement. when the equipment needed was ready, the workshop was expanded into a cement works. the workers at the egg products factory recently trial-produced soda-ash and are making preparations for setting up such a factory. the new printing house later branched out into a paper mill and the cement works into an aluminium oxide factory. all these new factories were first staffed by a few cadres from the old factories and equipped with a few pieces of equipment. the workers improved the equipment and made new pieces while engaged in production. this made it possible to expand the new factories rapidly.

AGRICULTURE

## Yellow River-Flooded Area in Central China Province Turned into Agricultural, Forestry Stockbreeding Center

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 4, 1970)

guided by our great leader chairman mao's brilliant teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people of the yellow river-flooded area in honan province, central china, have turned this area chronically attacked by natural disasters into a centre producing grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, hogs, timber and fruit by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. since 1966 the people of this area have sold to the state 825,000 tons of grain, 70,000 tons of ginned cotton, 11,000 tons of oil-bearing seeds, 1,500,000 head of hogs and 50,000 tons of fruit.

the area flooded by the yellow river covers more than ten counties. when the japanese aggressors intruded into this part of china in 1938 the kuomintang reactionaries, in order to save their own skin, breached the yellow river dyke at huayuankou in honan province to halt the enemy's advance in disregard of the loss of the people's lives. consequently, more than ten counties including fukou and hsihua were inundated and ravaged.

under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the people of the area have made extensive efforts since liberation to rehabilitate the area. but, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did all they could to push the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and sabotage agricultural production. this made the area's grain output very unstable and impossible for it to make all-round development in forestry, stockbreeding, side occupations and fisheries.

the people of the area under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels zealously studied chairman mao's works during the great proletarian cultural revolution and strongly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they drew up a plan based on the policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". they made up their minds to turn the former yellow river-flooded area into a centre for agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding. they were keen on contributing to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the struggle of the people of this area to transform nature has fully shown that people armed with mao tsetung thought have inexhaustible wisdom and strength. after the yellow river had flooded the area, part of the land with plenty of fertile silt on top was covered with sand one to two metres thick or became alkaline. grain output remained at a low level for long. in order to solve this problem the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of fukou, hsihua and other counties repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai"

and, braving scorching sun and severe cold, ploughed up the silt one to two metres underground to cover the sandy and alkali soils. in the past two years they have turned 13,300 hectares of sandy and alkali soils into fertile fields.

the three rivers in hsihua, a county situated in the centre of the area flooded by the yellow river, were practically silted up after the flood subsided. consequently, they overflowed and played havoc during the high water season. acting on chairman mao's great teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and led by the party organizations at various levels, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the county fought against the resultant waterlogging courageously and tenaciously. in all, they dug four canals and eight ditches with a combined length of more than 160 kilometres and over 1,000 drainage ditches. in addition, they built 136 electric pumping stations along the river and sank more than 1,400 pump wells in the major grain growing regions. so they have overcome waterlogging. the county has gathered rich grain harvests every year since the launching of the great proletarian cultural revolution. its average per hectare yield of grain last year rose 50 per cent over 1965.

washed by the yellow river flood, the bed of the chialu river which flows across the four counties of chungmou, weishih, fukou and hsihua, was widened from dozens of metres to several hundred. this reduced large tracts of farmland along the banks into unproductive sandy land. to transform this wasteland, the people along the river, giving full play to the militant style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue --, came by groups and brought good soil to plant trees. the sandy wastes, which stretched for 150 kilometres, have been turned green after several years of hard work.

the people of the area flooded by the yellow river have resolutely adhered to chairman mao's great policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development". while vigorously promoting grain production, they have spared no effort to develop forestry and stockbreeding. this has greatly speeded up the transformation of the area formerly ravaged by the yellow river flood.

in fukou county, every commune and brigade has set up at least one tree farm or sapling nursery. everybody has taken part in planting trees. the county has already planted 41 million trees in addition to 9,300 hectares of shelter belts. at the same time, 5,300 hectares of land are interplanted with grain and saplings. the county has also run farms to propagate horses and hogs of fine breeds. this has enabled the number of draught animals to increase by 20 per cent and that of hogs by 30 per cent compared with 1965. thanks to the steady growth of the collective economy through an all-round development of agriculture, forestry and stockbreeding, the pace of construction in the fields of water conservancy, machine building and rural electric power installations has been greatly accelerated.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Visiting Albanian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Harbin for Changchun

(NCNA-English Harbin, Sept. 5, 1970)

the government economic delegation of the people's republic of albania headed by comrade abdyl kellezi left here by special plane this afternoon for changchun to continue the friendly visit after visiting heilungkiang province.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the heilungkiang provincial and harbin municipal revolutionary committees, the heilungkiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and the p.l.a. units stationed in heilungkiang province including liu kuang-tao, yu chien, yuan chun, kuo hai-po, hsia kuang-ya, nien shih-jung and chang pin, and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

hsieh huai-ten, vice-minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, who are accompanying the delegation on its tour, left for changchun by the same plane.

the delegation arrived here from peking by special plane on september 1. on the evening of its arrival, the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of comrade kellezi and the other albanian comrades. comrade liu kuang-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and comrade kellezi spoke at the banquet. they both warmly praised the unbreakable militant friendship between the people of china and albania founded by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people. the speakers paid high tribute to the great victories won by the people of china and albania in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they pledged that the chinese and albanian people would, under all circumstances, unite together, fight together and triumph together.

during their stay in harbin, the albanian comrades-in-arms were very warmly welcomed by the local revolutionary people. with profound proletarian internationalist feelings for the albanian people, the masses held high portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and shouted repeatedly amidst the beating of gongs and drums: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation" "mao tsetung -- enver exclamation" the albanian comrades also shouted warmly: "a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of albania and china exclamation"

when the albanian comrades visited the harbin transistor plant, they were told that it was started from a small neighbourhood workshop. the workers, lacking technical data and equipment, set out to make indigenous equipment themselves and turned out quality transistors, making great

contributions to the country. comrade kellezi said to the workers: "you have carried out chairman mao's principle of self-reliance, started the plant from scratch, expanded it and turned it into a very good plant. such a success can only be achieved by workers armed with mao tsetung thought."

during their visit to the harbin no. 9 middle school, the albanian comrades warmly praised it for implementing chairman mao's "may 7" directive and its success in bringing up the students into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, who take part in both industry and agriculture and learn culture and military affairs at the same time.

the albanian comrades also visited the harbin tungfanghung department store and the harbin boiler plant, and saw a performance by an acrobatic troupe.

## CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator Condemns Czechoslovak Government's Outrageous and Unreasonable Evil Doing

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)**

"people's daily" commentator condemns the outrageous act of the czechoslovak government against the cambodian diplomat isoup ghanty and supports the solemn stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia in an article today entitled "outrageous and unreasonable evil doing". the full text of the article reads:

the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement on september 2 lodged the strongest protest with the czechoslovak government against its series of actions in violation of international law and conventions towards the cambodian diplomat isoup ghanty and all the khmer students in czechoslovakia. the chinese people firmly support the righteous stand of the royal government of national union of cambodia as stated in its statement, and express indignation with the czechoslovak government for its outrageous and unreasonable evil doing exclamation

in response to the call of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, isoup ghanty and the patriotic cambodian students in czechoslovakia declared joining the national united front of kampuchea and took over the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in prague. their patriotic and just actions expressed the will and aspirations of the broad masses of the khmer people. this provides another proof that the counter-revolutionary coup engineered by u.s. imperialism in phnom penn is unpopular, and that the lon nol-sirik matak treacherous clique is nothing but a running dog reared by u.s. imperialism, a degenerate of the khmer nation who can in no way represent the khmer people. the resolute and courageous act of isoup ghanty and the cambodian students in czechoslovakia in joining the people of their motherland in the great struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is warmly applauded by the broad masses of the cambodian people and has won the sympathy and support of the people throughout the world.

the czechoslovak government has ruthlessly suppressed the cambodian diplomat and patriotic cambodian students and even

forced them to leave the cambodian embassy in prague. this is a serious violation of the elementary principles of international law, a most outrageous interference in the internal affairs of cambodia and a frenzied provocation against the cambodian people now valiantly resisting the u.s. aggressors.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "whoever sides with the revolutionary people is a revolutionary. whoever sides with imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism is a counter-revolutionary".

the czechoslovak government has verbally professed time and again its "support" and "sympathy" for the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, but what are its deeds? it did everything to oblige the so-called "ambassador" of the treacherous lon nol-sirik matak clique and looked after him with tender care, being afraid that they might offend u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. however, it attacked and slandered the cambodian diplomat and patrictic students who support samdech norodom sihanouk, the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia. it even called out the police to blockade the embassy and cut off its water, electricity and food supplies in an attempt to starve the cambodian patriots to death. it went so far as to hand over to the puppet ambassador of the treacherous phnom penh clique the messages sent to isoup ghanty by the royal government of national union of cambodia. is it not perfectly clear on which side it stands -- on the side of the cambodian people or on the side of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys?

the czechoslovak people sympathize with and support the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the perverse actions of the czechoslovak government will certainly be sternly condemned by the revolutionary people throughout the world including the czechoslovak people.

## CHINA AND HUNGARY

### Chinese Government Agricultural Delegation Returns to Peking from Hungary

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)**

the chinese government agricultural delegation returned here today by air after visiting the 67th national exhibition and fair on agriculture and food industry of the hungarian people's republic on invitation.

meeting the delegation at the airport were leading members of the chinese departments concerned yu chan and kao ming-ching, and godor ferenc, ambassador of the hungarian people's republic to china.

the delegation left budapest on september 3. it was seen off at the airport by dimeny imre, hungarian minister of agriculture and food industry, and others.

MALAYSIA

## Sarawak People's Armed Forces Win Fresh Victories

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1970)

the sarawak people's armed forces recently laid a very successful ambush by bringing into full play the power of people's war. in this ambush they nearly wiped out a whole border patrol of the rahman-razak puppet clique.

according to singapore newspapers reports, the sarawak people's armed forces laid an ambush on august 27 on the bank of a river in kanowit district of the third division, waiting to deal a telling blow to a reactionary border patrol going by boat to suppress the revolutionary people. as soon as the motorboat with 16 soldiers of the puppet clique sailed into the ambush ring, it received a heavy spray of bullets from the people's armed forces. the boat was overturned. 12 of the enemy soldiers were killed and three others wounded. after the victorious ambush, the people's armed forces moved away safely.

in mid-august the people's armed forces in kanowit district killed a policeman in a battle.

the people's armed forces are very active in binatang and sibu areas of the third division. they distributed leaflets to expose the criminal plot of the rahman-razak clique to gather counter-revolutionary intelligence by carrying out a census. the reactionary authorities were so frightened that they had to order a curfew.

the sarawak people's armed forces scored victories in the second division by successive attacks on the enemy. on august 27, the people's armed forces successfully ambushed a truck carrying puppet "security forces" along the kuching-simanggang highway and killed two puppet soldiers on the spot. according to the incomplete figures, the people's armed forces in this division killed at least eight enemy men and wounded many others in the past three months.

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Condemns Rahman Puppet Clique for Smearing Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary on september 2 strongly denounced the rahman-razak puppet clique for its shameless slander against the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

the commentary said that the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea headed by samdech norodom sihanouk is the only legal government of cambodia which is supported by the entire cambodian people and recognized by more than 20 countries in the world. but the rahman-razak puppet clique vilified it as a "government in exile". this is shameless slander.

when foreign minister adam malik of the indonesian fascist military regime recently came to singapore and kuala lumpur to carry out clandestine activities, the commentary said, razak told him that the malayan puppet clique did not recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia and opposed its participation in the conference of the non-aligned countries. malik said that indonesia held the same view with "malaysia".

it added: the suharto clique of indonesia and the rahman-razak clique were zealous participants of the so-called djakarta meeting "on the cambodian question" engineered by u.s. imperialism. the suharto clique and the rahman-razak clique have also collaborated with the japanese reactionaries of the sato clique in peddling and trumpeting for the widening of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against indo-china.

on the eve of the non-alignment conference, these loyal lackeys of imperialism are now busily engaged in intrigues.

it pointed out: the sinister schemings of these running dogs of imperialism are nothing accidental at a time when the military adventure and peace fraud of u.s. imperialism in indo-china are heavily pounded by the three indo-chinese people, by other asian people and the people of the world, and when the world people's struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction is upsurging to a new high. our people must pay close attention to this. the shameful acts of these imperialist lackeys once again show that they and the lon nol-sirik matak clique are jackals of the same lair and the enemy of the people.

the malayan people strongly denounce the rahman-razak clique for acting vilely as a u.s. imperialist pawn in the u.s. aggression against cambodia and expansion of the war in indo-china. the malayan people firmly support the cambodian people, the vietnamese people and the laotian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory, the commentary declared.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Cocktail Party Marking DPRK Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a cocktail party at the embassy this evening, celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the d.p.r.k.

after the cocktail party a korean feature film was shown.

attending on invitation were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned: yen chung-chuan, han nien-lung, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, chou jen-chieh, chang chien-kun, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, shen chien, tseng wei, kuo lu, chung hui, yao kuo-min, liu chin-hsuan, hu chi-tsai, lung chen-piao, wu tai, liu fu, chou jung-kuo, ting hsi-lin, chang jui-yun, cheng chi-hung, chang cheng-teh and chang shih-cheng.

koam leang hac, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cambodian embassy in peking, was also present on invitation.

the cocktail party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

## Shanghai Rally Warmly Celebrates 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1970)

the people of shanghai, who have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism, this afternoon held a rally in warm celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam.

attending the rally were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai including wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung, chou li-chin and cheng chang-hua.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, came specially from peking to attend the rally. he was accorded a warm welcome by the more than 1,000 revolutionary people present.

the national flags of viet nam and china were hung on the rostrum. there were streamers inscribed with the slogans: "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples exclamation"

the rally began with the band playing the national anthems of viet nam and china. wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and ambassador ngo thuyen addressed the rally.

in his speech, comrade wang shao-yung, on behalf of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the people of shanghai, warmly greeted the glorious festival of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam, the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the great victory of the three indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

he said: "the great victory of the vietnamese people in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation sets a brilliant example to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and is a great encouragement and support to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country.' like the rest of the chinese people, we people of shanghai highly admire the vietnamese people's dauntless revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, fearing no sacrifice, pressing ahead indomitably and fighting with a resolve to win in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

wang shao-yung said: "tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with mao tsetung thought, we people in shanghai, resolutely following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, regard it as our noble internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people and the other indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war with a view to increase the strength in attacking u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. we people in shanghai will always stand on the side of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. together we unite, together we fight and carry through to the end the struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs until complete victory is won exclamation"

in his speech, ambassador ngo thuyen said: "viet nam and china are fraternal neighbours like the lips and the teeth. in the struggle against the common enemy -- imperialism and its lackeys -- the revolutionary fighters of our two countries have both scored victories in winning national independence and in building socialism. the unity and militant friendship between our two peoples have been conscientiously nurtured by the viet nam workers' party and president ho chi minh and the chinese communist party and chairman mao. they are the militant unity and friendship between class brothers and between comrades who stand in the same trench and fight shoulder to shoulder for the common ideals. just as our respected and beloved president ho chi minh said: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.'"

ambassador ngo thuyen said: "the vietnamese people keep in mind chairman mao's famous words: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' the chinese people have done everything in their power and are still doing so in aiding viet nam and resisting u.s. imperialism. the vietnamese people always cherish heartfelt gratitude to chairman mao, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the fraternal chinese people for their profound sympathy, firm support and tremendous, precious and effective aid to the vietnamese people in the cause of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and of socialist construction."

ambassador ngo thuyen said that an excellent situation prevailed in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression waged by the three indo-chinese peoples. the vietnamese people were resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal khmer and laotian peoples against their common enemy u.s. imperialism till final victory. "the entire people of our country, united as one, will resolutely realize president ho chi minh's sacred testament, firmly and forcefully advance the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until total victory is won -- liberating the south, defending and building the socialist north and then reunifying the fatherland peacefully," he declared.

the speeches of comrade wang shao-yung and ambassador ngo thuyen were punctuated by warm applause. after the two speeches were made, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms raised arms and shouted: "viet nam is sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is doomed to failure exclamation" and other slogans which resounded the meeting place.

the rally wound up with the "internationale". after the rally the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms saw the films which are being shown in the vietnamese film week.

leading members of the departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and all the vietnamese trainees in shanghai attended the rally.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of ambassador ngo thuyen this evening.

## Chinese Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Warmly Praise Vietnamese Films Being Shown in China

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)**

chinese workers, peasants and soldiers, cherishing immense admiration for the heroic vietnamese people, have seen vietnamese documentary films during the warm celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam. the films are "we are resolved to defeat u.s. aggressors", "the heroic con co island" and "the road to the front".

the "people's daily" yesterday printed on its fourth page under a banner headline reviews by workers, peasants and soldiers who had seen the vietnamese films. the articles paid high tribute to the revolutionary heroism of the vietnamese people, who, with the glorious anti-imperialist tradition behind them, dare to struggle and dare to win in the face of brute force, as well as to the magnificent victories they had won.

in their article "victory will surely belong to the vietnamese people", two members of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army wrote that the three films are true records of the heroic exploits performed by the vietnamese army and people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the films vividly show the heroic, undaunted fighting will of the vietnamese army and people and their fearless revolutionary spirit of resolving to defeat the u.s. aggressors. they are highly inspiring and instructive. the vietnamese people are a heroic people credited with a glorious anti-imperialist tradition. the great victories won by them in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have made a brilliant page in the annals of anti-imperialist struggles by the people of the world.

the article pointed out that the great victories of the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have been won by relying on people's war first of all. the films graphically describe how on the vietnamese battlefield u.s. imperialism, the so-called "super-power", is battered everywhere, finds it hazardous to move even a step and is in danger of being drowned. they penetratingly portray the mighty power of people's war.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao wisely pointed out that "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support", the article continued. the struggle of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has enjoyed the support not only of the people at home but of the revolutionary people in all countries. on the other hand, u.s. aggression has met with the vehement condemnation by the people in all countries and the strong opposition by the american people. the situation in the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation is now excellent. acting on president ho chi minh's instruction "whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the u.s. aggressors till final victory" in his will, the vietnamese people are closely co-ordinating with the laotian and cambodian people, supporting one another and giving ever heavier blows to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. no matter what trickery or schemes u.s. imperialism resorts to, it cannot escape its doom.

in his article "firmly resolved to fight and win", fang chih-kung of the peking woolen textile mill spoke of our great leader chairman mao's high tribute to the heroic struggle of the vietnamese people. chairman mao said: "you are fighting magnificently exclamation relying on your own strength and under most difficult conditions, you have badly battered u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, and landed it in an impasse. this is a great victory." this great victory is the result of the vietnamese people's heroic struggle, the writer stated.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people. they have the iron will and the dauntless heroic spirit of daring to fight and win. bearing in mind president ho chi minh's teaching: "for the defence of the independence of our fatherland, for the fulfilment of our obligations to the peoples struggling against u.s. imperialism, our whole people and army, united as one man, fearless of sacrifices and hardships, will resolutely fight till complete victory", they advance wave upon wave and fight unswervingly. the indiscriminate bombings by the u.s. pirates cannot in the least shake the iron will of the vietnamese people. imbued with the heroic spirit of "firm resolve to fight and win", they can overcome any difficulty, conquer any stronghold and defeat any enemy no matter how strong he may be.

the article concluded: the chinese working class has always
garded the victories won by the vietnamese people as its
m. in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching
grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war", we will strive for still more outstanding achievements and make still greater contributions in support of the struggle of the vietnamese people.
in an article entitled "exposing u.s. imperialism as a paper tiger" two poor peasants said that the three vietnamese films with the scenes of the vietnamese people's heroic fight against the enemy and their joyful celebrations of their triumph thoroughly expose the true nature of u.s. imperialism as a paper tiger.

the article said that in a vain attempt to conquer the vietnamese people, u.s. imperialism, armed to the teeth, have sent large numbers of aircraft, tanks and warships to the vietnamese battlefields and used all kinds of weapons except atom bombs. the thirtyone million heroic vietnamese armymen and civilians, under the leadership of president ho chi minh, have organized and armed themselves and set up impregnable bastions of iron. with rifles and artillery they have reduced u.s. imperialists' aircraft, tanks and warships to scraps, which are raw materials for the arsenals of the vietnamese people. this testifies to the truth of chairman mao's thesis "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." of the various factors in the fighting strength of our army, the factor of prime importance is the human factor, the political ideological factor. the war of aggression launched by u.s. imperialism in viet nam is an unjust war. this dooms u.s. imperialism to inevitable defeat.

## Rich Harvest on "China-Vietnam Friendship Plot"

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 4, 1970)

_____ with profound feelings of friendship between the people of viet nam and china and in high spirits, the vietnamese trainees at the kiangsu provincial motor vehicle repair plant in yangchou, east china, came to the lipa production brigade of the chaho people's commune in hanchiang county early on the morning of august 10, and took part in harvesting the rice crop on the "china-viet nam friendship plot". they were accompanied by workers of the plant.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade were very happy and welcomed the vietnamese comrades-in-arms as kith and kin. on the previous evening, they had prepared sickles and threshers for the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. as soon as they arrived, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms, without taking any rest, went to the "china-viet nam friendship plot" arm in arm and shoulder to shoulder with the poor and lower-middle peasants. they chatted happily all the way. revolutionary red flags fluttered in the breeze and placards inscribed with the slogans "china-viet nam friendship is evergreen exclamation" "viet nam is sure to win, u.s. imperialism is sure to be defeated exclamation" stood in the fields. the golden rice shoots with big and heavy ears were pleasing to the eye.

the "china-viet nam friendship plot" was set up in may this year. the solemn statement issued by our great leader chairman mao on may 20 supporting the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the world's people greatly inspired the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the revolutionary people the world over. it was also a great encouragement to the 36 vietnamese trainees studying in yangchou city. they decided to take part in some farm work in their spare time so as to produce more grain and with this concrete action to support the just struggle against u.s. imperialism waged by the people of their fatherland and the revolutionary people the world over. on learning this, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the lipa production brigade of the chaho people's commune readily offered the vietnamese comrades-in-arms every facility and set aside a plot of land for them to work on.

on may 25, a day of bright sunshine, the vietnamese trainees and the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants planted a placard inscribed with "china-viet nam friendship plot" amidst the beating of drums and gongs. full of militancy, the vietnamese comrades rolled up their trousers and worked alongside the chinese peasants. the vietnamese comrades said: "our great leader ho chi minh taught us: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and friends'. we are transplanting shoots of viet nam-china friendship with our own hands. we hope these shoots will yield rich fruits." during the break, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and the chinese peasants once again studied chairman mao's solemn statement. they condemned u.s. imperialism for its towering crimes of aggression against south viet nam and forcible occupation of china's sacred territory taiwan. this further aroused their deep hatred for u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and fortified their determination to maintain unity in struggle, to be daring in fight and ensure victory.

later, as the rice crop was growing, the vietnamese trainees often came to the brigade and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in field management, weeding and applying fertilizer. they did all sorts of work they could lay their hands on. the chinese peasants also worked this friendship plot with great care. one night, rain pelted down, coupled with rumbling of thunder. the "china-viet nam friendship plot" was brimming with water. the poor and lower-middle peasants came out in heavy rain to breach the ridge of the plot and let out the excessive water.

when harvesting began, joyous singing mingled with rhythmic work songs. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms worked with enthusiasm, reaping and threshing. seeing the vietnamese comrades soaked with sweat, the peasants asked them to take a rest, but they insisted on working. some of the vietnamese trainees carried bundles of rice weighing over 50 kilogrammes, travelling between the fields and the threshing ground a dozen tires. although their shoulders were swollen they did not take a rest. the vietnamese comrades-in-arms and the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants set great store by the fruit which was watered with the sweat of the people of the two countries. whenever they saw a grain on the ground, they picked it up. they said: "one more grain we reap will add to the strength in attacking the u.s. aggressors."

right after the harvesting, part of the vietnamese comrades and chinese peasants worked on the threshing ground while the others ploughed and harrowed the fields with a tractor. they transplanted new rice seedlings in the fields where they had just finished harvesting.

when dusk fell, from the threshing ground came the inspiring news: the friendship plot yields 8,377.5 kilogrammes per hectare which is double the brigade's previous peak. raising their thumbs, many vietnamese trainees said happily: "what a high yield exclamation what a good harvest exclamation" a 82-year-old poor peasant woman was all smiles. she said: "i've lived through such long years but i never saw such a good harvest exclamation it is gained by the chinese and vietnamese people at the cost of hard work and sweat exclamation"

to celebrate the rich harvest, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the lipa production brigade and the vietnamese trainees held a soiree which was permeated with militant friendship. the vietnamese trainees sang revolutionary chinese songs. the peasants performed a dance that reflects the friendship between china and viet nam. they also sang some vietnamese songs. some of the poor and lower-middle peasants took the hands of the vietnamese comrades in theirs and said: "we will bear in mind our great leader chairman mao's teaching: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, we two peoples will remain united, and fight and win victory together." the vietnamese friends expressed their firm determination to follow uncle ho's great teachings, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of firm resolve to fight and win, unite closely with the chinese people and the other revolutionary peoples and carry through to the end the great struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. "we'll never slacken our efforts until complete victory is won," they declared.

## CHINA AND PALESTINE

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Chairman Arafat's Special Envoy Housni Younes

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)

Li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, today met housni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the palestine liberation organization executive committee, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), and his wife, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion was hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

also present were chi peng-fei, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho ying, a leading member of the west asian and african affairs department, and han hsu, a leading member of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Warmly Welcoming Chairman Arafat's Special Envoy Housni Younes

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)

Li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the comrades-in-arms from the anti-imperialist front in the middle east: housni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the palestine liberation organization executive committee, chairman of the central committee of the palestine liberation organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), and his wife.

present at the banquet was hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people and other arab peoples.

speaking at the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien said:

"for years the palestinian people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and persisting in armed struggle, have been waging a courageous struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism and for national liberation and the recovery of the rights they have been deprived of. the palestinian guerrillas which have become a strong shock force in the arab national liberation movement, enjoy a high reputation among the people of the world. the chinese government and people profoundly admire your heroic fighting spirit of fearing no brute force or sacrifice and your confidence in victory.

"u.s. imperialism and its collaborator have all along regarded the unity of the arab countries and the arab people and the armed struggle waged by the palestinian people as a big obstacle to their aggression in the middle east and to their

pushing the 'munich' scheme there. the 'rogers plan' now being stepped up for a so-called 'political settlement' of the middle east question is a criminal scheme plotted by one or two 'superpowers', in disregard of the destiny of the palestinian people and other arab peoples, to re-divide their sphere of influence in the middle east and strangle the cause of the liberation of the palestinian people at the expense of the interests of the arab people. while carrying out their political scheme, u.s. imperialism and its collaborator have instigated the reactionary forces in jordan to carry out repeated armed provocations against the palestinian guerrillas in a vain attempt to disrupt the unity of the arab countries and the arab people so as to realize their scheme of making arabs fight arabs.

"but the battle-seasoned palestinian people and other arab peoples have not been taken in by u.s. imperialism and its collaborator. the recent emergency meeting of the palestinian national council held in amman formally declared that it refused and opposed the 'rogers plan' and reiterated that armed struggle was the only way for realizing the aspirations of the palestinian people. the palestinian guerrillas have also taken the initiative in attacking the enemy in the battlefield, dealing incessant blows to the u.s.-israeli aggressors. this is their most resolute and resounding answer to the 'munich' scheme in the middle east.

"chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, pointed out in his solemn statement issued on may 20 this year: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.' we firmly believe that no matter what imperialism may resort to, military repression or political deceit, the palestinian people and other arab peoples will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and win victory in the war of national liberation provided they guard against the scheme of u.s. imperialism and its collaborator to sow discord among them and split them up, constantly strengthen their militant unity, make every preparation and persist in protracted people's war.

"the chinese people will always stand on the side of the palestinian people and other arab peoples and that of the people of indo-china and the whole world. the anti-imperialist struggle waged by the palestinian people and other arab peoples is a powerful support for the chinese people and the revolutionary people of the world. we will, as always, firmly support your just struggle.

"the u.s.-israeli aggressors are bound to be defeated exclamation the palestinian people and other arab peoples will certainly be victorious exclamation"

in his speech, special envoy housni younes said: "we are very glad to be present here in this solid revolutionary bulwark. this bulwark, proceeding from its unswerving principles, firmly supports us and the people of all countries in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and their lackeys and for liberation from oppression and exploitation." he said: "i would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that our fighting people appreciate and cherish the unbreakable militant friendship which links them with the militant chinese people led by the great leader and revolutionary teacher chairman mao tsetung."

"our people", he said, "understand the historical truth 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' so they have taken up arms and put up a fight against imperialism and

its lackey, zionism, in order to liberate their occupied motherland. the struggle of the palestinian people is growing in intensity and scale, the revolutionary unity between the arab masses and palestine has been further strengthened and a new upsurge of the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys has emerged in this region."

"but capitalist imperialism is unreconciled to its defeat and has asked its collaborator for help. they made a deal and the 'rogers plan' was dished up", he went on. "the 'rogers plan' is but a new 'munich' for the imperialists to control the potential of the peoples in our region and to undermine their struggle."

housni younes pointed out that the palestinian and other arab peoples had resolutely and flatly refused all criminal schemes which were intended to prevent them from fulfilling their sacred national duty of liberating the entire palestine. he said: "we the palestinian people and other arab peoples are determined to persist in armed struggle till complete victory, defying all difficulties and sacrifices. we know that the road of revolution is full of hardships and twists and turns, but there is an irrefutable historical truth, that is, 'the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history'."

concluding his speech, housni younes expressed the wish that the militant ties between the people of china and palestine would grow constantly.

present at the banquet were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: yen chung-chuan, chi peng-fei, pai hsiang-kuo, chung yu-yi, ting hsi-lin, han li-yeh, chen yung-kang, chen shu-huai, yang chi and chen wen-chun.

diplomatic envoys of various arab countries in china were also present.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

## Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1970)

lawyer trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces he is leading, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china on invitation. the members of the delegation are le van hao and lieu hoa ngo thi phu.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan and hu tzu-ang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the organizations concerned han nien-lung and lu wei-chao.

also present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and members of the embassy; and bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife.

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CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

## Support the Call of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 9th CCP Central Committee

(Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, September 10, 1970)

Under the favorable situation at home and abroad, the compatriots of Hong Kong, while actively preparing for the celebration of National Day, received a piece of great news from the mother country: the victorious holding of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee. The session called for the convening of the 4th National People's Congress and appealed to the people and all patriots in the country to greet the holding of the 4th NPC with new victories.

The great leader Chairman Mao personally presided over and spoke at the session. The session approved the State Council's report on the National Planning Conference and the national economic plan for 1970, and approved the report on strengthening the work for preparedness against war presented by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Party.

The session called on the country to continue to fulfill the militant tasks set by the Party's 9th Congress, to continue to carry out in depth the mass movement for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, and to eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It called for overfulfillment of the 1970 national economic plan and for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The session reaffirmed the determination to liberate Taiwan.

The session called for serious fulfillment of the tasks of Party consolidation and building and continued strengthening of unity on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The session called on the people of the country to further strengthen by deeds the militant unity with the people of all countries of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries through to the end.

The decisions of the 2nd plenary session are of vital historic significance. Convening the 4th NPC is an urgent desire of the people of the country. The session proposed to the NPC Standing Committee that it make the necessary preparations for the holding of the 4th NPC at an appropriate time. This proposal is extremely timely and necessary. We patriotic compatriots in Hong Kong, like the people of the country, warmly hail, sincerely support and resolutely carry out the decisions and calls of the session.

At the time of the 9th Party Congress Chairman Mao issued the call, "Unite to win greater victories." After the victorious conclusion of the 9th Party Congress, in response to this great call of Chairman Mao's and under the guidance of his theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the country have continued to carry out the tasks set by the 9th Party Congress and gained tremendous achievements. The mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought has continued in depth throughout the country. The class consciousness of the masses of workers and peasants has given an impetus to their revolutionary initiative and creativeness and powerfully impelled the revolution and production. Rich harvests have been gathered in agriculture for eight years running, and another one is in sight this year. Industrial production is developing rapidly. The launching of China's first man-made earth satellite signifies that China's science and technology have reached a new level. Throughout the country prices are stable and the market is thriving. To guard against imperialist and social-imperialist aggression on our country, the army and people have further enhanced their preparedness against war. The dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated than ever. A new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Such achievements and such developments clearly show that the people of the country armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are invincible. To follow Chairman Mao closely is to win.

In the last several months, the development of the international situation has further proved Chairman Mao's scientific assertion. He pointed out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared, but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

As a matter of fact, the revolutionary struggles by the people of all countries in the world are developing with vigor. Tremendous results have been gained in the struggle against US imperialism, Soviet revisionism and reactionaries of all countries. US imperialism and social-imperialism are more isolated than before and have sunk into the encirclement by the revolutionary people of the world. On the other hand, our country's international relations are developing every day. We have friends all over the world.

The situation in China and internationally is developing with such rapidity and in such a fine manner that it is really inspiring. We patriotic compatriots in Hong Kong, after studying the communique of the 2nd plenary session, will surely enhance our confidence in winning the victory, arouse even more in ourselves the infinite respect for the great leader Chairman Mao, and deepen our love for the socialist mother country. Warmly responding to the great call of the 2nd plenary session, we will further develop the mass movement for living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, unite more closely, persist in the anti-imperialist struggle, do a good job of work in all fields, and greet with new victories the advent of National Day and the holding of the 4th NPC!

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## Hail the Publication of the Communique of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 9th Central Committee of the CCP

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, September 10, 1970)

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, over which our great leader Chairman Mao personally presided, concluded victoriously, and an important communique was issued.

This is another piece of encouraging news of our socialist mother country.

The communique succinctly pointed out that since the 1st plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the revolutionary people throughout the land had thoroughly carried out the militant tasks set by the 9th Party Congress and gained tremendous achievements on all front--ideology, production and construction, sicence and technology of national defense, and diplomacy. The dictatorship of the proletariat in our mother country is more consolidated than ever. A new high tide is rising in the great socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The appearance of the increasingly excellent situation inside the country is entirely due to the continuous and penetrating development of the mass movement for living study and application of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, to the unceasing rise of the consciousness of the proletarian revolutionary line, and to the fact that each and every revolutionary person, under Chairman Mao's wise guidance, is full of lofty ambition, displays revolutionary initiative and creativeness, and marches forward bravely.

Taking a look at the world, one finds that the revolutionary situation is getting better and better. Its principal attribute is that the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Europe and Oceania are developing. In particular, on May 20 Chairman Mao issued a solemn statement, "People of the world, unite and defeat the US aggressors and all their running dogs," pointing out: "The danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must be prepared. But revolution is the main trend in the world today." The statement greatly inspired the fighting will of the revolutionary people of the world. The development of the international situation over the past couple of months validdates this scientific assertion of Chairman Mao's. The Indochinese people are continuing to deal heavy blows at US imperialism and its running dogs on the battlefield. The struggle of the people of all countries in Asia against the revival of Japanese militarism and the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people are growing and acquiring greater dimensions. The anti-US united front is rapidly expanding on world-wide scale. US imperialism, social-imperialism and reactionaries of all countries in desperate struggle are finding themselves in a greater impasse.

It was under such favorable situation that the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee was held. Looking back to the various achievements gained by the revolutionary people all over the country for the past year and more since the conclusion of the 1st plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, we may achieve a better perception of the infinite power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of the extremely vital implications of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the 9th Party Congress.

The 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee arrived at major decisions. It proposed that the 4th National People's Congress be convened at an appropriate time. It called on the whole Party, whole army and the people of all nationalities in the country to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to carry out resolutely Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, to continue to fulfill the various tasks set by the 9th Party Congress, and to continue to strengthen unity on the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought. It called on them to greet the convening of the 4th National People's Congress with new victories and to further strengthen by deeds the militant unity with the people of Albania, the three countries of Indochina, Korea and Japan, and the Palestinian and other Arab people, to further strengthen the militant unity with the proletariat, the oppressed people and the oppressed nations of the world and carry the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries through to the end.

We patriotic compatriots in Hong Kong wholeheartedly hail the holding of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the great, correct and glorious Chinese Communist Party, warmly support the decisions made by the session, and resolutely respond to the various important calls set forth in the communique. We are gladdened and encouraged by the dazzling achievements gained by our socialist mother country under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy. We will first actively study this important communique, publicize it and implement it in our concrete work. We will hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to promote the great anti-imperialist and patriotic unity, and welcome the forthcoming 4th National People's Congress with new achievements in our work!

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* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEW ON US

## The Awakening of National Minorities in the United States

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 2, 1970)

From the lowest depth of the prison of various nationalities that is America, a world shaking roar has been raised. Simultaneous with the daily increasing upsurge of the struggle launched by Afro-Americans against violence, American Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans are all rising up to make revolution. This is an important indication of the further awakening of the American people.

Minority nationals such as American Mexicans, Indians and Puerto Ricans, like the Afro-Americans, have been most cruelly exploited and oppressed. In Los Angeles, the incidence of tuberculosis and rate of infant mortality among the Mexicans is the highest in America. The rate of unemployment among the Mexicans is two times that for the whites. American reactionary administrators slaughter Mexican youths "like they were on a hunting trip." The plight of American Indians is even more pitiable. The policy of racial genocide carried out by the US reactionary authorities has reduced the original Indian population from a million to the present six hundred thousand.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Racial discrimination in the US is a product of the colonialist and capitalist systems. The contradictions between the black masses and the US ruling circles is a class contradiction." The contradictions which exist between the US ruling circles and the minority nationals is also a class contradiction. Following the decline

of US imperialism, the reactionary ruling circles have stepped up their exploitation and oppression of America's minority nationals, so that this contradiction has become more and more acute.

However, where there is oppression there will be resistance. The flourishing upsurge of the struggle of America's minority nationals is a reflection of this historical law.

At present the struggle of America's minority nationals has entered a new phase. In the State of California, Mexican farm workers in vineyards have carried on a strike which lasted for five years. On November 20 last year, more than 150 Indians, representing more than 20 Indian tribes in America, seized and occupied the Alcatraz Island, in what was once the American Indians' San Francisco Bay, and have held on up till the present. All these show that the awakening of America's minority nationals has been greatly enhanced. More noteworthy is the fact that they are not limiting their struggle to the fight for freedom and human rights, but are setting their target on the reactionary US domestic and foreign policies.

When Nixon on April 30 arbitrarily gave the order to send troops into Cambodia and enlarged the war of aggression in Indochina, they and the broad masses of American people threw themselves bravely into the revolutionary mass movement to oppose the policies of aggression and war of the Nixon administration and actively voiced their support for the righteous struggle of the three Indochina countries. They realized that the US imperialist foreign policy is but an extension of its reactionary domestic policy, and that the reactionary capitalist-imperialist system is the cause of their sufferings and poverty. Only by the overthrow of the criminal rule of US monopoly can America's minority nationals obtain true emancipation.

Afro-Americans, Mexicans, Indians and Puerto Ricans, in their struggles are daily becoming more aware of the importance of unity, and they are continuing to strengthen mutually their militant unity. The militant organization of the Mexican nationals are determined to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with their Afro-American brothers, and they warmly support the advocacy of the use of arms against violence of the Afro-American progressive Black Panther Organization. An American Indian in charge of organization work pointed out: "In order to obtain victory in the struggle, we not only need unity for the Indian people, but also unity for all nationalities." Apart from that, the struggle of the Afro-Americans, Mexicans, Indians and Puerto Ricans has received the support of the broad masses of white workers. This militant unity has an extremely important meaning in the rising of the US revolutionary mass movement.

Recently, the US reactionary authorities have stepped up the oppression of the American minority nationals. The Nixon administration is resorting to violence and slaughter of Afro-Americans and Mexicans. However, historically, no reactionary power can rely on the sword to save itself

from disintegration. The acts of violence of the Nixon administration will only serve to intensify the awakening, the unity and the courageous struggle of America's minority nationals. The American minority nationals, together with the broad masses of people in the United States and the revolutionary people of the world, uniting unanimously as one and struggling together, will triumph. They will completely bury US imperialism and win their own emancipation.

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INDUSTRY

## How an "Old, Big, Foreign" Enterprise Makes Still Greater Contributions to the State

### - report on an investigation in Shenyang No. 1 Lathe Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1970)

> The revolutionary masses of Shenyang No. 1 Lathe Works have transformed the Works from being an "old, big and foreign" enterprise into an advanced model on the industrial front with the help of the PLA propaganda team stationed in the Works, according to the following article.
>
> The Works is said to have more than doubled its output last year in comparison with 1968 and has fulfilled its tasks ahead of schedule in the first seven months of this year.--SCMP Ed.

In Shenyang No. 1 Lathe Works, the broad revolutionary masses--helped by the PLA's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in this works, holding high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and taking class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the major link--vigorously break down the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise and establish the idea of founding an enterprise through hard work, courageously blazing the trail and continuously making revolution, thereby arousing the revolutionary youth of this "old, big and foreign" enterprise and turning it into an advanced model on the industrial front.

Since its establishment, the revolutionary committee of this lathe works has continuously won victories in grasping revolution and promoting production. Last year, it overfulfilled the State plan ahead of schedule, with its output of principal products exceeding the designed capacity by more than two times and surpassing that in 1968 by two times. This was the record output.

In the first seven months of this year, despite the fact that its personnel was reduced and the number of varieties of its products increased and it had been assigned with more tasks, it again accomplished its productive tasks ahead of schedule and leaped forward incessantly. In less than two years' time, it has self-reliantly designed and successfully manufactured lathes of 38 new models, making an enormous contribution toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

## The Older A Factory Grows, the More It Should Work Vigorously and Build Itself Through Hard Struggle

Shenyang No. 1 Lathe Works is an old factory. After the nationwide liberation, as a result of the active efforts made by the broad masses of its workers, its production gained tremendous development. In 1958, illuminated by the general line, the whole works was in a state of enthusiastically making a big leap forward. The total output in the three years of the big leap forward doubled that in the preceding nine years. However, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang sent a working team to this works in 1961 to forcibly promote the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise and to stifle the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of workers. As a result, production decreased and this enterprise suffered a loss of money.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, this works went through an earth-shaking change. With the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation developed in depth, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses surged like the eruption of a volcano. Records of production were broken continuously, new products, new technology and new techniques emerged in an unending stream, and its workers took on a new mental outlook. Everywhere in this works was a scene of surging vigor and vitality.

As soon as it was established, the revolutionary committee of this works actively led the broad masses to tightly grasp the struggle between the two lines. Members of the revolutionary committee and the cadres at various levels ate and lived in the works throughout the year. They went to make investigations where problems arose; they stayed to work where there was difficulty; once they saw shortcomings in themselves, they first criticized themselves and asked the masses to help in revolutionizing themselves.

At one time, production of castings and processing of machine parts could not meet the demand, and the assembly workshop was in a state of working slowly at first and rushing through its work later. To solve this problem, some cadres, without consulting the masses on the matter, cut the target of the assembly plan, trying to make the "long line" wait for the "short line" and to bring about "balance in production." But the masses pointed out straightforwardly: To adjust a balance passively means putting on new shoes and walking on an old road. Merely maintaining an enterprise and not founding a new one is not the way to protect and exploit the enthusiasm of the masses; it stifles and impairs the enthusiasm of the masses.

The acute criticism of the masses made the revolutionary committee realize that if those in power did not distinguish a right line from a wrong one ideologically and did not heighten their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, the new leading group would go astray. With the help of the PLA's propaganda team stationed in this lathe works, these comrades, bearing their problems in mind, repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, went on their own initiative to fight selfishness and

criticize revisionism before the masses, and roused the masses to sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise.

Through this study and criticism, the broad masses fully aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm. A mass movement of conducting technical innovation, increasing production and practicing economy on a big scale was stepped up very quickly, pushing forward production in the whole works to development continuously in waves, with each wave higher than the preceding one.

With its production developed and the State's investment in it increased continuously, this lathe works had increasingly more equipment, amassed ever greater assets and was in an ever better condition. But the workers continued to display the style of hard struggle, accumulated money by every cent for the State and founded their enterprise bit by bit for the revolutionary cause.

There were in this lathe works more than 30 workers who were old and weak. With the support by the revolutionary committee, they organized a group for repairing old equipment and utilizing discarded equipment. They brought back the oil tins which had been discarded, cut them into fragments with scissors, beat these fragments flat with a wooden hammer, and made small oil tins for use in the whole works. They took back the big grinding wheels and turned them into small ones for use in production. They also exhibited at the entrance of the mess hall the old articles they had repaired and the things they had recovered from the refuse, teaching the masses to practice diligence and frugality.

Led by the old workers, the masses of the whole works established the new practice of "finding glory in frugality and shame in waste," working with their own hands and founding an enterprise through hard work. In less than two years, more than 1,000 items of technical innovation had been realized in the whole works, of which over 120 items were major innovations. In the first seven months of this year alone, more than 1.5 million yuan was saved for the State.

## The Bigger A Factory Is, The More It Should Bear the Interests of the Whole in Mind and Rush To Pick Heavy Loads To Carry

"The revolutionary situation as a whole is our starting point; the state's need is our task." This was an oath taken by the broad masses of workers of Shenyang No. 1 Lathe Works. They felt that: Whether or not a big factory bears the interests of the whole in mind, picks heavy loads to carry and makes still greater contributions toward the State, is by no means a simple economic problem, but rather a political problem having direct bearing on the speed of development of socialist construction and on the aid to world revolution.

In August 1968, after its establishment, the revolutionary committee of this works led the broad masses to tightly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. They took only four and a half months' time to accomplish 82 percent of the productive tasks for the whole year. In drawing up the production plan for 1969, they, proceeding from the overall viewpoint of "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people," suggested a plan of increasing output to twice that of 1968, a high level never attained before. At that time, some people thought that "this plan was too risky" while some others were worried that "they would lose reputation if they could not accomplish this task."

The revolutionary committee of this works and the PLA's propaganda team stationed in this works were of the opinion that these people confined their scope to the part and neglected the situation as a whole, stuck to the old rules and dared not advance in great strides. Accordingly, they roused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise, thereby further strengthening their overall point of view.

Formerly, the capitalist-roaders vigorously promoted "independence of an enterprise" and "profits in command." When the state assigned tasks to them, they "pushed away the heavy tasks, delayed fulfillment, dictated terms and drove a hard bargain." As a result, the lathe works deviated from the orientation of socialism at one time.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, all realized that, if they confined their scope to a small spot to the neglect of the big target, the factory would make smaller contributions even if it grew bigger; if they paid attention to the situation as a whole and shouldered the heavy loads, the factory would grow bigger and make still bigger contributions. After going through this struggle between the two ideologies and between the two lines, they could tell the right line from the wrong one, and they saw clearly the duties on their shoulders and established the idea of boldly picking heavy loads to carry for the revolutionary cause. They drew up a practical plan of leap forward.

The better the revolutionary situation is, the heavier the loads on our shoulders become. People who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought can perform any miracle. It was already difficult to accomplish this plan of leap forward, but when they were reminded of the revolutionary situation as a whole and the State's urgent needs, they took to their shoulders on their own initiative the extra burden of one-tenth of the tasks laid down in the annual plan. Some people said: "The productive tasks of our factory have reached the ceiling. If extra tasks are imposed one after another upon us, we shall find the pressure too big for us." The workers said: "In a revolution, there will invariably be pressure. The bigger the pressure on us, the more vigorously we shall work. The heavier the tasks are, the more actively we shall do them." They unfolded socialist mass coordination and fully exploited the positive factors of man. A new situation of helping one another, aiding one another and cooperating with one another emerged from

the whole works. This made it possible not only to fulfill ahead of schedule the productive tasks for 1969, but also to increase the production of lathes for the State by 11 percent.

Carrying heavy loads for the revolutionary cause, the workers of this lathe works had their shoulders strengthened and their red hearts tempered. In April this year, the workers heard that the department concerned was prepared to import a number of big lathes. They said unanimously: "We can take this matter into our hands and build the lathes with our own efforts. Even if we have no time to eat and to sleep, we definitely will accomplish this task." With the approval of the higher authority, they gloriously took the task of producing these lathes. These big lathes, if they were to be imported, would be delivered after 1972. Through hard struggle, they took only three months or so to accomplish ahead of schedule 69 percent of the whole task. They took solid action to win honor for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland.

## The More A Factory Is Run on A Foreign Pattern, the More It Should Break Down Fetishes and Superstition and Boldly Blaze the Trail

Formerly, the capitalist-roaders of this works regarded its foreign equipment as untouchable and the foreign technological regulations as hard and fast rules; they took the specimens of products as molds which could not be altered even a bit. They not only trailed behind the foreigners, but also laid down many irrational regulations and systems to tie down the workers. This seriously hindered the development of the productive force.

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of this lathe works, some people feared one thing and another because the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionism had not been cleared away from their minds. They would "rather walk a tortuous path than take a dangerous step." They held that the equipment, technology and products of a modern factory had been fixed and could not be altered without sufficient cause. The broad masses of revolutionary workers took Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to roundly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise and to vigorously break down the servility to foreign things. Under the guidance of the directive "Maintain independence and keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts," a "three-in-one" group was formed with the workers as its main force. It adopted indigenous methods, conducted technical innovation and reformed the products on a big scale. Fruitful results were scored in a short time.

They adhered to the principle of "using, criticizing and changing" in treating foreign equipment, bringing it into full play, boldly remedying its defects, and making it serve socialist construction in a better way.

There was in the big-products workshop an imported gear-shaping machine. It could be used only in processing a gear of a diameter of 800 millimeters. But in the course of building a kind of big lathe which the State urgently

needed, a large gear with a diameter of 2,000 millimters had to be processed. By dint of their infinite loyalty to Chairman Mao and in accordance with the practical experience which they had accumulated throughout the past years, they worked with united efforts, innovated this foreign equipment and enlarged its lengthwise, consequently solving the crucial problem.

In the past two years, they had innovated more than 130 sets of foreign equipment, old equipment and indigenous equipment, thereby greatly raising the efficiency of production.

With regard to the foreign technology, they persisted in proceeding from the practice of production, did not object to learning the advanced experience of foreign countries, but boldly opened a new road. Casting was the first step of production. Fire-clay was usually used in making molds, so that efficiency of production was low, intensity of labor was high and dust flew about in the workshop. This directly impaired the workers' physical health. To change this condition, the workers decided to adopt a new process of "modeling with self-hardening sand in a liquid state," which was in use in recent years. At first, many experiments ended in failure. Some people said disparagingly: "The poplar does not bear pears. Without foreign data, we cannot make liquidized sand." But the workers did not listen to their evil words. With the support of the PLA's propaganda team stationed in this lathe works, they made investigations and experiments repeatedly and eventually opened the door to the science of making liquid sand and found a new road by an indigenous method. Now, the molds of new products are made with liquid sand. This not only has raised the efficiency of production by over 100 percent, but also has greatly reduced the intensity of labor and eliminated the incidence of silicosis.

They perseveringly relied on the masses to innovate the products which were already in production. They learned the strong points of these products, dared to surpass the advanced level, and were determined to self-reliantly design and manufacture new lathes of a unique Chinese style.

Now, the products of seven of the nine series turned out by this lathe works have been rid of the label of a foreign pattern, and new basic models have been designed for products of the other two series.

Ordinary lathes of the C620-1 model, which represented the bulk of output of this works, were products of a foreign pattern. To get rid of this label of a foreign pattern as quickly as possible, the revolutionary committee closely relied on the masses to innovate the product and the design on a big scale. They boldly roused the masses to think about the matter and to suggest methods. They drew designs and conducted trial-manufacturing simultaneously. They took less than half a year's time to cover the course from designing to trial-production. After this innovation, the number of parts of this new product decreased by 23 percent and its weight reduced by 15 percent, and it also surpassed the imitation product in performance and efficiency.

As a result of technical innovation, some of the products of this works attained or surpassed the advanced levels at home and abroad. It was in this way that the masses, with the ambition of the proletariat, broke down the foreign conventions, boldly blazed the trail, and scaled one new peak of science and technology after another. The deep-going change of this "old, big and foreign" enterprise had great influence on the front of machine-building throughout the country.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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PUBLIC HEALTH

## Yenchuang Production Brigade Wipes Out Brucellosis After Year-Long Fight

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1970)

> "Barefoot doctors" who have hardly any medical training are said to be doing wonders in fighting endemic and other diseases in China's rural areas, using only medicinal herbs and some knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine.-- SCMP Ed.

Guided by the thought of Mao Tse-tung and after fighting hard for a whole year, the "barefoot doctors" and poor and lower-middle peasants of Yenchuang production brigade of Chulou commune, Yuan-yang hsien, Honan, have wiped out brucellosis and so sent away the god of plague. It is a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian line for public health.

Yenchuang production brigade is an area where brucellosis prevailed. Owing to interference from renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health in the past, no effort was made to combat the disease by relying on and rousing the masses. As a result, the disease could not be prevented and stamped out. It seriously undermined the health of the people and adversely affected both revolution and production.

Inspired by the spirit of the Party's 9th Congress and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "A revolutionary war is a war of the masses which can be fought only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them," the revolutionary committee of Yenchuang production brigade has summed up lessons learned in the past and realized that work of disease prevention and treatment can be carried out successfully only by fully mobilizing the masses. The brigade revolutionary committee have specially called a general meeting of cadres of the brigade and its production teams, poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in general to carry out revolutionary mass criticism. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants denounced the serious evil consequences of the "expert line" and deeply realized the importance of disease prevention and treatment with the participation of everyone.

Poor peasant old woman Sung Ying-ling was at one time a victim of brucellosis. She went to three large hospitals in Chengchow. At the first hospital the doctor told her she had arthritis; at the second, she was said to have probably typhoid fever; and at the third her disease could not be diagnosed at all, but she was told to go home and have some rest. Thus she spent more than ¥150 without getting any proper treatment.

Later, under the active care of several "barefoot doctors" of the brigade, she was completely cured without having to spend much money. She said, "Liu Shao-ch'i's 'expert line' was a black line that could only do harm to us poor and lower-middle peasants."

Revolutionary mass criticism has fully roused the activism of the poor and lower-middle peasants for prevention and treatment of brucellosis. Diseased sheep are the main agents for spreading the disease. In the past, the brigade, which kept more than 600 sheep, did not urge the masses to dispose of its sheep properly when they were found to be diseased. After the mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants, tackling the problem boldly, have built a new pen for sheep outside the village, thus isolating the sheep from the people.

Moreover, they have instituted six "shoulds" and seven "don'ts." The six "shoulds" are:

--(i) the sheep pen should be cleaned frequently, lined with earth frequently, placed under the exclusive care of someone, and regularly decontaminated;

--(ii) matter from an abortion of an ewe should be buried deep underground;

--(iii) an ewe that has had an abortion should be isolated from the rest of the flock for at least one month;

--(iv) a shepherd should wash his hands after tending the flock;

--(v) new sheep should be put in quarantine and examined before being allowed to mix with the flock; and

--(vi) wool newly shorn from the sheep should be sterilized.

The seven "don'ts" are:

--(i) don't buy or sell diseased sheep;

--(ii) don't eat lambs which have died from disease;

--(iii) don't drink milk from an ewe which has had an abortion;

--(iv) don't bring privately owned sheep home;

--(v) don't build sheep pens inside the village;

--(vi) don't go into the sheep pen unless necessary; and

--(vii) don't let children play with the sheep.

Three sheep that belonged to Yen Yeh-ch'ing, secretary of the Party branch, died. Taking the lead in carrying out preventive measures, he had the dead sheep buried deep underground in the presence of the masses. This action greatly impressed the masses. As the guideline of "placing emphasis on prevention" is carried out in earnest, the spread of brucellosis is quickly brought under control.

When prevention and treatment of brucellosis was first begun in the brigade, the cadres relied exclusively on the use of Western drugs which were expensive, inconvenient to use, and not always efficacious. The revolutionary committee of the brigade asked the "barefoot doctors" to go to the masses in search of a new therapy.

Some of the comrades, however, said, "We have all the information from books. Even if you are clever, can you be cleverer than the books?" Such blind belief in books was a reflection of the "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "foreigners' slave philosophy" in people's heads.

With Chairman Mao's teaching, "Mankind has to sum up experience ceaselessly, make discoveries and inventions, create things, and advance," as a weapon, and in view of the new experience and new achievements made in new therapy by Chinese traditional medicine and herbal medicines since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade revolutionary committee organized the "barefoot doctors" and all public health workers to criticize severely Liu Shao-ch'i's "doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace" and "foreigners' slave philosophy," and removed conservative ideas of being unable to do anything new from the heads of all. They all said, "So long as we firmly grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall be able to create new ways of overcoming brucellosis."

The brucella bacillus cannot grow in alkaline circumstances. On the basis of this characteristic of the bacillus, they have found a native way to destroy it by using grass and wood ashes, saline water, lime, etc., instead of using bleaching powder and other new chemicals as was done in the past. In treatment, they have created a native method which uses garlic, eggs and some herbs, thus solving the problem of complications of brucellosis which has not been solved for many years. (Our own correspondent)

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## Barefoot Doctors Cure Icterogenic Spirochetosis With Herbal Medicine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1970)

Guided by Chairman Mao's great teaching of "breaking superstition and liberating the mind," the "barefoot doctors" of Kueiling production brigade, Lungchieh commune, Lienp'ing hsien, Kwangtung, humbly learning from the masses and vigorously developing study of herbal medicine and medicinal herbs, have successfully cured cases of icterogenic spirochetosis with medicinal herbs. Complete cure has been achieved in all the more than 100 cases treated, thus a contribution is made toward the enrichment of the medical treasury of the motherland.

Some time ago icterogenic spirochetosis was suddenly prevalent in Kueiling brigade. At the onset the patient had a chilly sensation followed by fever. There was severe headache. The patient was greatly weakened and had no appetite. The urine was colored like strong tea. The condition became serious.

Led by the Party branch, the "barefoot doctors" of the brigade, having studied the brilliant "three constantly read articles," expressed unanimously that in order to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line for public health and save the lives of class brothers, they would overcome the disease with herbal medicines.

They then called on every one of the old poor peasants in search of a medical recipe. The old poor peasants told them the names of several medicinal herbs which were good for the disease. However, these herbs had different properties and the "barefoot doctors" did not know how and in what proportions they should be mixed to produce satisfactory results.

Communist Party member Yeh Ts'ai-hsiung, a "barefoot doctor" who had studied medicinal herbs for only about 20 days, decided to experiment with the herbs on himself. At the first try he took an overdose. The reaction was so strong that he became dizzy and his temperature went up. Some well-intentioned villager said to him, "You are taking far too many medicinal herbs. Be careful or you'll ruin your own health." He replied, "I am quite willing to die if by so doing I can cure the poor and lower-middle peasants of icterogenic spirochetosis."

After repeated experiments, the "barefoot doctors" finally found out the different properties of the various herbs and the correct dose. They then proceeded to treat the first batch of 8 patients. After one week's treatment five of them improved greatly. Their temperature became completely normal. The dark brown color of their urine was gone. Jaundice was greatly reduced. The effect of the treatment was considered very good. The other three patients, though greatly improved, still had the same degree of jaundice.

The "barefoot doctors" studied their cases repeatedly. From an analysis and study of the case of Yeh Ya-ta, a member of the brigade, it was found that he had an enlarged liver. Moreover, his gums bled and there was blood in his urine. His case was more serious than that of the five patients mentioned above.

With this problem in mind, the "barefoot doctors" consulted with T'ang Shao-mu, a 77-year-old peasant who grew medicinal herbs. The old peasant gave the "barefoot doctors" three secret recipes handed down from his ancestors. One of the herbs, however, was not documented and was very difficult to find.

Undaunted, "barefoot doctor" Yeh Huo-chiao scoured the mountains and forests together with an old peasant who cultivated medicinal herbs, finally succeeding in finding the herb. This herb had never been used by the local people before, and "barefoot doctor" Yeh Ts'ai-hsiung voluntarily offered to test it on his own father, who was at the time suffering from the particular disease. Repeated doses produced very good results.

From the test carried out on his father, Yeh Ts'ai-hsiung continued to study the herb and finally made up a recipe which he used boldly on patient Yeh Ya-ta. After a course of treatment lasting several days, jaundice completely disappeared from the patient who moreover could resume his labors.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A revolutionary war is a war of the masses which can be fought only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them." In the course of treating the spirochetosis patients, the "barefoot doctors" of Kueiling brigade fully mobilized the masses and, combining general appeals with individual instruction, treatment with instruction to the patient regarding identification of medicinal herbs and therapeutic methods, and ambulatory exhibitions of herbal medicines with demonstrations of actual collection of such medicines, enabled many people to learn to identify medicinal herbs, collect them, and practice self-medication.

Old poor peasant T'ang Yung-heng, having been afflicted with icterogenic spirochetosis, was very pessimistic. The "barefoot doctors," bringing with them the little red book and samples of medicinal herbs, went to his home, studied with him the great leader Chairman Mao's directives on medical and public health work, severely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health, and then explained to him the cause of his disease and how it could be cured. The patient quickly mastered the method of treatment and cured himself.

By means of "one leading one" and "one helping one," the "barefoot doctors" also taught others to collect medicinal herbs, use them, and treat their own diseases. In a very short space of time the "barefoot doctors" of Kueiling brigade, together with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, overcame the difficult disease of icterogenic spirochetosis with native methods and herbal medicine, without spending one penny of public money.

At present, the "barefoot doctors" of Kueitung brigade are actively carrying out the great leader Chairman Mao's guideline of "laying emphasis on prevention." They have widely roused the masses to launch a patriotic health movement of extermination of rats and vigorously change the condition of areas where the disease originated. They have also produced a prophylactic medicine from the herbs which have been proved efficacious in the treatment of icterogenic spirochetosis. This is taken regularly by the people. Thus the spread of icterogenic spirochetosis is basically brought under control and the health of members of the production brigade is safeguarded.

Joint Reporting Group of Lienp'ing Hsien

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## Prevention and Treatment of Endemic Diseases Should Be Grasped as Important Part of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation

- Ch'unhua hsien widely and intensively rouse the masses to prevent and cure K'o-shan disease and big joint disease, achieving great successes

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1970)

In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Place emphasis of medical and health work on the rural areas," the revolutionary committee of Ch'unhua hsien, Shensi, grasp the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases as an important part of struggle-criticism-transformation and widely and intensively rouse the masses to wage a "people's war" in a big way. In the past one year or more, great achievement has been made in the prevention and treatment of K'o-shan disease and big joint disease. At present, more than 70 percent of the victims of big joint disease and more than 80 percent of the victims of K'o-shan disease of the hsien have received or are receiving treatment, with marked results.

### Prevention and Treatment of Endemic Diseases Is Required for the Strengthening of Preparations for War

To rouse the masses, the leadership must grasp the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases as an important part of the work of struggle-criticism-transformation, strengthening of preparations for war, and grasping of revolution to stimulate production.

After a new method of treatment of K'o-shan disease was made known in the hsien last year, most of the communes and brigades adopted effective measures and quickly launched a mass movement of prevention and treatment of the disease. However, in some areas the movement failed to gain momentum. Why? Because the leaderships in these areas put the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases in an opposite position to the struggle-criticism-transformation movement which was then developing in depth, and were afraid that prevention and treatment of endemic diseases would hamper the progress of the central task. As a result, they did not fully rouse the masses, but merely let a small number of medical personnel send medicines to the patients.

In view of this situation, the hsien revolutionary committee promptly held study classes for the leadership squads at the hsien, commune, production brigade and team levels, at which leading cadres repeatedly and earnestly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for bad years, and do everything for the people" and "Put the emphasis of medical and health work on the rural areas," and severely criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health.

The hsien revolutionary committee also made public the experience of some of the production brigades of Kuanchuang, Fangli, and other communes in vigorously launching mass movements of prevention and treatment of endemic diseases, by which they were able to promote the development in depth of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. This enabled the leadership squads at all levels to realize profoundly that prevention and treatment of endemic diseases was not a matter of simple practice of medicine, but an important integral part of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

With their understanding raised to a higher level, the principal responsible comrades of the hsien and commune revolutionary committees formed, together with 227 "barefoot doctors" of the production brigades, 647 health workers of the production teams and some of the medical personnel, "three-in-one" Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, which went deep to the fields and homes of commune members to carry out propaganda.

## Develop Revolutionary Mass Criticism, Firmly Grasp Class Struggle

As the prevention and treatment of endemic diseases is a revolution, it will inevitably encounter obstruction from forces of old habit and sabotage from a small handful of class enemies. Therefore, it is necessary to develop revolutionary mass criticism and firmly grasp class struggle, so as to wage struggle against conservative ideas and the small handful of class enemies.

K'o-shan disease and big joint disease were endemic diseases that posed a serious threat to the people's health. As the remnant poison of the revisionist line for public health was not yet quite eradicated, some of the medical personnel and the masses lacked confidence in the prevention and treatment of these two diseases and were skeptical about their new therapy.

In view of this circumstance, the hsien revolutionary committee urged all communes, production brigades and production teams to hold more than 800 Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and criticism meetings, which were attended by more than 40,000 people. Meanwhile, vigorous and extensive propaganda was carried out by means of topical broadcasts, on-the-spot meetings, informal forums, on-field meetings, blackboard newspapers, etc. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon and with reference to cases already successfully treated, they severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for public health, his "foreigners' slave philosophy," and feudal superstitions and forces of old habits.

Through these activities the class consciousness and consciousness of the struggle between the two lines of the broad masses and medical personnel is greatly increased. A mass movement of prevention and treatment of endemic diseases soon rose throughout the hsien in which fathers and sons, husbands and wives, neighbors, relatives and friends helped and encouraged one another and took an active part in the work.

Li Fu-hsüan, a "barefoot doctor" of Lichia production brigade, Kuanchuang commune, brewed herb medicine with his own cooking pot, and, not sure that the medicine so brewed was harmless, took some himself and found the effect satisfactory. This method of brewing medicine with cooking pots was generally introduced in the area. It solved the problem of shortage of ready-made medicines and also saved money.

Carrying out study and experiments together, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Chiaochia production brigade and the provincial public health work team created the experience of prevention and treatment of K'o-shan disease and big joint disease principally by improving the quality of the drinking water. A mass movement of all-round prevention was quickly launched in all parts of the hsien which made use of local conditions and was combined with the building of farmland irrigation projects, and which called for conducting of river water up the high lands and into villages as well as filtering of river water.

## Grasp Typical Cases, Establish Models, Lead Areas With Points

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "No leadership personnel who do not gain concrete experience from individual personnel and individual incidents of individual units at the lower levels can provide general guidance for all units," the revolutionary committee of Ch'unhua hsien firmly grasp typical cases and set up models in a big way, effectively promoting the continuous upsurge of the mass movement of prevention and treatment of endemic diseases.

The responsible comrades of the hsien revolutionary committee regularly bring problems which they have encountered in whole areas to a point for study, and then introduce the experience gained at the point to whole areas. At the time, some of the masses did not believe that the new method of treatment could cure chronic and serious cases.

The revolutionary committee thereupon conducted propaganda and education by using the case history of poor peasant Wang Yung-ta, a member of Lifeng production brigade, Kuanchuang commune. Wang Yung-te had a history of the big joint disease of twenty years. He had been perennially bed-ridden, but after one month's treatment he was well again. He can now move his joints freely and, when he takes part in collective labor, can carry a food bag weighing more than 140 catties. The hsien revolutionary committee has promptly organized an on-the-spot meeting, at which Wang Yung-te was allowed to talk of his own experience. This greatly impressed the masses, who soon got rid of their misgivings and actively attacked the difficult, serious diseases.

In view of the problem of shortage of supply of medicines in the movement, the hsien revolutionary committee have promptly summed up and popularized the method of brewing herb medicine with cooking pots, a method

found by "barefoot doctor" Li Fu-hsüan. Paying attention to "prevention," the revolutionary committee has also summed up and popularized the experience of Chiachia production brigade in prevention and treatment of endemic diseases by improving the quality of drinking water. These typical examples have effectively and promptly solved the problems that cropped up in the movement, promoting the development of the movement.

Correspondence Group of Ch'unhua Hsien
Revolutionary Committee, Shensi

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## Chinese Barefoot Doctor Who Serves Revolution and People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 5, 1970)

a poor peasant who was selected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to study in a medical training class four years ago has become a well-known barefoot doctor. he is sung chang-kuei of the sungchia production brigade of the fengshan people's commune of kaochun county, kiangsu province, east china.

filled with profound proletarian feelings, sung chang-kuei has cured poor and lower-middle peasants of many difficult diseases during the past four years. he was elected leading member of the county revolutionary committee and of the commune communist party committee by the poor and lower-middle peasants for his whole-hearted service. no matter how busy he is in giving medical service, he always perseveres in taking part in collective productive labour. his outstanding deeds are warmly praised by the local people.

he was born to a poor peasant family. his father had been a hired hand of landlords for twenty years before liberation. under the cruel exploitation and oppression by the landlords, nine people in sung chang-kuei's twelve-member family died.

the bitter sufferings of the past aroused strong class hatred in his heart. he vowed to make every effort to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, follow chairman mao's teachings and never divorce himself from labour and that he would firmly grasp and wield power in health and medicine for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

a veteran mason, sung yung-sung, suffered from neuralgic back ache for several years and could not work. he went to city hospitals for treatment several times. but instead of showing improvement, his condition grew much worse. on hearing of this, sung chang-kuei went to the patient's home determined to cure this class brother's ailment. he first studied chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" with him. he told the patient: "making revolution depends upon mao tsetung thought. curing an illness also depends on it." the more they studied the three brilliant articles, the more they were enlightened. the mason said: "i must learn from the foolish old man in removing the mountain of illness from my body." sung chang-kuei said, "i'll learn from norman bethune and spare no effort to cure your disease."

he decided to use acupuncture method in treating the patient after thinking over the case time and again. in his search for new acupuncture points he kept doing needling on his own body. sometimes he fainted. but when he regained consciousness he continued trying. he finally found new acupuncture points. the old mason was cured of his disease after a few treatments. now he is working vigorously at socialist construction.

sungchia brigade is on hilly land. many poor and lower-middle peasants suffer from neuralgia. through sung chang-kuei's careful treatment all of them have recovered and are fighting at the forefront of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside.

poor peasant chiang chung-nien, a member of the kupo commune, asked sung chang-kuei to treat his deafness. sung

chang-kuei welcomed this class brother and invited him to live in his home. together they studied the three constantly read articles. thanks to sung chang-kuei's careful diagnosis, observation, analysis and needling, chiang chung-nien recovered his hearing in a little over one month. then sung chang-kuei volunteered to cure 14 patients of deafness in the sungchia brigade and adjoining area.

in order to solve the contradiction between giving treatment and taking part in farm work he used meal-time and evenings to see patients. he did his best to take part in farm work during the day. one day last autumn, when he returned from the fields and was cooking his lunch a patient with an acute ailment came to his home. he immediately stopped cooking to diagnose the disease and give the patient an injection. as soon as he saw the patient off another patient came. it was time to go back to the fields when the second patient left. sung chang-kuei took some food with him and strode to the fields.

seeing sung chang-kuei work so hard for them, the poor and lower-middle peasants said with concern: "you put forth much effort for all of us, so you should do less farm work." he answered: "if one divorces himself from labour he will divorce himself from the masses and the revolution. i am a barefoot doctor, only by doing labour and retaining the qualities of the labouring people can i serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly."

he often encourages himself with chairman mao's teachings and continuously heightens his political consciousness. through practice he enriched his medical knowledge and skill in serving the people. while doing farm work with the masses, he makes careful investigations and studies the common and recurrent diseases in the locality. in order to overcome these diseases he takes the masses as his teachers and tries to devise methods of treatment. he is now able to treat many common and recurrent diseases effectively.

there is an endemic disease during the rice transplanting season. it usually attacks people who transplant rice. it makes their arms suddenly become very swollen. sung chang-kuei takes part in physical labour so he had a deep awareness of the disability the disease caused. he made up his mind to apply invincible mao tsetung thought in dealing with this.

he constantly consulted the people around and made repeated observations and detailed investigations. after a great deal of practice, he eventually worked out a way to cure the ailment. he used acupuncture, and one or two needlings would bring quick results. overjoyed, the poor and lower-middle peasants passsed on the word: "look, a disease that foreign-trained doctors fail to cure is now cured by a barefoot doctor exclamation"

after studying chairman mao's teachings on the mass line, sung chang-kuei realized that it would be impossible, by his own efforts alone, to end the lack of medicine and medical service in the rural areas. it was necessary to rely on the masses and arouse them to mass efforts. he went over all the hills and streams in the neighbourhood, gathering medicinal herbs, visiting many medicinal herb growers and indigenous doctors and collecting prescriptions. wherever he went, he enthusiastically disseminated chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work and aroused the masses to

collect medicinal herbs. in addition he passed on to them knowledge about using medicinal herbs that he had acquired through repeated practice. this brought medical treatment to more people.

sung chang-kuei set up a nursery in the production brigade where more than 100 medicinal kinds of herbs were cultivated. as a result, the brigade has saved the state a large amount of medicine and cut its expenses for co-operative medical service by more than one half, thus consolidating the rural co-operative medical system.

sung chang-kuei has been chosen an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the county and administrative region levels and admitted into the chinese communist party. he takes this as a starting point for continuing the revolution. he said: "only when one is imbued with the concept of serving the people can one master the skills for serving the people. i will study and apply the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way, make untiring efforts to remould my ideology and strive to become a true communist fighter."

## PLA MEDICAL WORK

### PLA Medical Workers Serve People Wholeheartedly

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)**

medical workers of the chinese people's liberation army have gone to the countryside and factories and mines to propagate invincible mao tsetung thought and give the working people medical treatment and help them prevent diseases, serving them whole-heartedly under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's proletarian line in health work. their work has been highly successful.

their efforts have enabled many deaf-mutes to shout "long live chairman mao exclamation"; the blind to see chairman mao's portraits, and paralysed patients to stand and take part in "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war". they have trained large numbers of barefoot doctors and promoted the rural cooperative medical service.

#### chairman mao's proletarian line in health work brings happiness to inner mongolian herdsmen

a p.l.a. medical team working on the silinghot grassland in inner mongolia makes the rounds of the yurts to give medical services to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen and are welcomed by them.

when the medical team was in the paiyintuka commune one time it was told of an old poor herdswoman who was bent double with arthritis. the disease started before liberation after she had toiled without cease for the herd-owners over many years. it was already dark and the patient lived more than 20 kilometres away, but health worker yang yung mounted a horse and galloped off. a gale force wind rose

when he was half-way and the rain poured down. suddenly the horse slipped and the rider fell. yang yung thought of chairman mao's great teaching: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests" and of the ailing old herdswoman. he felt his strength surge and he remounted the horse in spite of the pain from his fall.

yang yung had never treated such an advanced case of arthritis. he first tried the acupuncture on himself so as to determine the right points for the patient. after more than one month's careful treatment, the patient was able to stand upright, ending her misery of more than 20 years. she was able to tend herds and milk the animals again.

when a blind old poor herdsman named aiten learned of the arrival of the medical team, he visited it full of confidence in the p.l.a. the medical workers told him that he was suffering from cataracts and an operation would cure him. but the three members of the team lacked clinical experience and equipment to operate. they decided to treat the case with acupuncture. after many experiments, they finally got the best insertion points. before long, the patient recovered his sight.

for a whole year the medical team worked tirelessly for the poor and lower-middle herdsmen on the vast silinghot grassland, defying all difficulties. barefoot doctors trained by the team are now to be found all over the grassland, giving medical treatment to the herdsmen.

## carrying chairman mao's close attention to mountainous people

pingshun county in the taihang mountains, shansi province, north china, is a remote area with gullies. under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the mountainous county had long suffered from a shortage of doctors and medicine.

a rural medical team of a p.l.a. unit arrived in the mountainous area in march 1969. regarding the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants as their own, the team members went from one place to another to serve the people whole-heartedly. they covered 1,900 villages in 19 communes in the county and handled 100,000 calls. they also trained 2,100 barefoot doctors and health workers for the county and helped the production brigades set up 115 clinics. the county now has a medical and health network extending from the county seat to the production teams.

the medical team heard that a poor peasant woman was having a long difficult labour and had already suffered for two days and three nights. the team members set off immediately. when they arrived the woman was in coma and her condition was critical. after a detailed study, they made emergency preparations and operated. the mother was saved, but the baby, because of long suffocation, was cold with an irregular heart beat. two health workers warmed the baby with their own bodies in turn and sucked out the amniotic fluid and other matter from the windpipe of the baby and gave it artificial respiration. the baby was saved. the mother said: "you have saved me and my child. we'll never forget chairman mao's goodness and the people's liberation army."

## placing mao tsetung thought in command of operation in a peasant's home

guided by the great leader chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", medical workers of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army enthusiastically served the worker masses. in order to carry out and defend chairman mao's proletarian line in health work they went to the hsinglung mining area to work with local revolutionary medical workers. they successfully removed twelve abdominal neurofibromas from an old woman, operating in her home and saving her life.

feng yu-lan is seventytwo years old and is the mother of a worker in the hsinglung mine. a swelling as big as a bowl appeared on the left side of body in the region of the stomach a few years ago. the swelling grew and finally she was unable to get around.

in mid-april this year, a p.l.a. medical team came to the mine. members of the team and the mine's medical workers organized a joint medical group to treat the case and decided to perform the operation right on the patient's kang (a big bed of earthen bricks). they mapped out and studied several plans for the operation to be performed with simple locally available equipment instead of modern equipment. they made preparations to deal with any adverse developments in the course of the operation and made ideological, organizational and material preparations.

the operation started. when the peritoneum was opened, the surgeons discovered twelve tumours instead of one tumour as anticipated. the operation would now take at least nine hours. bourgeois medical "authorities" assert that no major operation on a patient in his sixties should last more than three hours. comrades of the medical group dared to blaze a new trail and used the tactics of "crushing their opponents one by one" to remove the tumours. after several isolated tumours were removed, a big irregular tumour was exposed which encircled the stomach and duodenum. there were several big blood vessels on either side of the stomach and if the operation did not proceed with the utmost care there might be hemorrhaging with fatal consequences.

members of the operation group, with a great sense of responsibility in their work and warm-heartedness toward all comrades and the people, carefully separated the big blood vessels one by one. they succeeded in removing the four-kilogramme tumour after nine and a half hours. thus all twelve tumours were successfully removed from a 72-year-old patient in her home and her life was saved.

awaking after the operation, the old woman looked up at a portrait of our great leader chairman mao on the wall and said over and over again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

**SHIPPING**

## China's Ocean-Going Vessel Back to Shanghai from Vancouver

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1970)**

_____ the chinese-designed and-built 10,000-ton freighter "dongfeng" triumphantly returned to shanghai on the afternoon of september 3 after its first voyage to vancouver across the pacific ocean. it was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses of the shanghai port administration.

on that day, the quayside of the shanghai port flew red flags and rang with the beating of drums and gongs. a huge streamer hanging from a quayside building read: "hail the triumphant return of the 'dongfeng' exclamation" the ship sailed into the port at five p.m. amid resonant shouts of "long live chairman mao exclamation"

a warm welcoming rally took place on the quayside. addressing the meeting were tao chi, vice-minister of communications who had come specially from peking for the occasion, peng pu, a leading member of the department concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of the shanghai port administration, representatives of the hutung shipyards and other organizations and a representative of the crew of the "dongfeng". they all stressed that the triumphant return of the "dongfeng" was an eloquent proof of the great victories the chinese people had won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought. it testified to the rapid progress of china's shipbuilding industry and marked a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

the "dongfeng" freighter arrived at vancouver in canada on august 10 and received a rousing welcome from over 1,000 patriotic overseas chinese and canadian friends there. during its five days in port, the ship received over 5,000 patriotic overseas chinese, canadian friends and friends from other countries visiting canada at the time. they hailed china's great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution and warmly praised chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" as extremely brilliant and correct. with profound respect and admiration, many canadian friends asked the chinese sailors for chairman mao badges and "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". when they got these, they pinned chairman mao badges on their chest and held "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in their hands, shouting in excitement: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

## China's New Force in Catching Up with and Surpassing Advanced World Levels in Science and Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)

the masses of middle school students in china are striving to scale the peaks of science and technology. they are expected to become a new force in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels in science and technology.

with the deepening development of the proletarian revolution in education, many middle schools in different parts of china, supported and assisted by the worker masses, have conscientiously implemented chairman mao's principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." they have set up a large number of workshops and factories in which teaching, scientific research and production are combined. while studying chairman mao's works in a living way, the students take up other subjects, do physical labour and conduct scientific experiment on a wide range of subjects.

### making rice borer-killing bacilli by indigenous methods

rice borer-killing bacilli is a bacterial insecticide which is much needed in farm production. but fairly high standards are required in making the equipment for producing the insecticide. imbued with the indomitable spirit advocated by chairman mao in his brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", members of a "learn agriculture" group at the wusung middle school in shanghai made up their minds to undertake the difficult task of producing the new insecticide. with the help of the workers, the group members bought the needed materials and themselves made the equipment to conduct experiments.

a third year student named chen yu-sung made a thermostat from a soap box with a couple of bulbs placed inside. a 17-year-old red guard named chin lung made a needed device from a box and rubber strips. another student used a cooking steamer as a substitute for the high-pressure sterilizer. all the members groped their way in learning the related techniques.

encouraged by the members of the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed in the school and their teachers, the scientific group surmounted one difficulty after another and at last trial-produced rice borer-killing bacilli. the product was tested as up to standard by the department concerned.

the students have not rested on their laurels. they studied in earnest chairman mao's great teaching: "mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." so they have continued their research work and tried to improve the effectiveness of the insecticide. they also popularize their self-devised methods for making the equipment to produce the insecticide. using the teaching

material they have compiled on their own, they run study classes in which they pass on their knowledge and experience. so far they have received more than 30 study groups of poor and lower-middle peasants from 12 provinces in the country. they have established contacts with 12 production teams belonging to five neighbouring communes and helped them produce the insecticide. they are warmly welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

### hangchow no. 4 middle school sets up small electronic plant

the revolutionary teachers and students of hangchow no. 4 middle school have set up a small electronic plant and turned out a number of products of advanced levels including semi-conductor charging devices, silicon rectifiers and high voltage silicon rectifiers.

ten students and four teachers of the school who took part in setting up this small electronic plant had neither worked in the electronics industry nor seen silicon before. but they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future" and were resolved to scale the peak of electronics."

they went out to learn from factory workers and collect discarded materials in the day-time. they trial-manufactured equipment in the evening. they found the needed accessories from a junk store, repaired an old lathe and restored it to operation. they made use of two pieces of old equipment to process products and thus accumulated more than 1,000 yuan as funds for the factory. to make semi-conductors it is necessary first of all to have water of fairly good quality but a set of foreign deionized equipment for purifying water costs some 10,000 yuan. using two water buckets to make a set of self-devised equipment, they spent only 150 yuan. in order to produce high voltage silicon rectifiers it is necessary to have a diffusion furnace. following chairman mao's great teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the teachers and students after many experiments succeeded in making a diffusion furnace by self-devised methods and with discarded materials. then they themselves made more than 20 pieces of equipment including an alloying furnace, a fume cupboard and a testing instrument.

the work of trial-manufacturing high voltage silicon rectifiers started. once, twice and thrice ... they failed again and again. the teachers and students were not discouraged. helped by the workers and people's liberation army propaganda team stationed in the school, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and made repeated experiments day and night to grasp the laws. after working hard for one month and more, they successfully trial-produced the high voltage silicon rectifier.

hangchow no. 4 middle school has now set up a small electronic plant. seven products are being mass-produced and they consist of twelve varieties and nearly 200 specifications.

### chinchou no. 5 junior middle school sets up small transistor plant

at the beginning of this year the revolutionary teachers and students of chinchou no. 5 junior middle school in liaoning

province, northeast china, gave full play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and set up a small transistor plant on their own. this small factory in the past six months and more have put into serial production high frequency power transistors, germanium high frequency transistors and other transistors. the transistors have been used in the electronics industry and praised by the departments concerned.

when they began to set up the plant, the revolutionary teachers and students, under the leadership of the school party branch and the workers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team stationed there, studied chairman mao's great teaching "the young people are the most active and vital force in society. they are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. this is especially so in the era of socialism." this has encouraged them to have high aspirations of daring to scale the peaks of science and technology.

they started with available facilities and materials and got ready all kinds of equipment which were needed in setting up the plant. they turned a warehouse into a workshop and found a discarded welding machine from a neighbouring factory and repaired it with the help of veteran workers. after 14 days and nights of hard work, they succeeded in trial-producing transistors and carried out serial production.

in the course of running the factory and learning industrial production in the school the students gained progress in the revolutionization of their thinking and acquired technical knowledge. at the same time they could apply the theories they had learned to productive labour. the students of the second grade, in learning the principles related to the hydraulic press and the knowledge of the atmospheric press in the classroom, used to think them too abstract to grasp. now in the practice of learning industrial production they can grasp this knowledge and apply it to serve production. in producing deionized water, the factory run by the school had no modern equipment like big factories. therefore, acid and soda could not be put into the deionized water purifier. however, helped by the teachers and applying the principle of the atmospheric pressure, the students made acid and soda flow into the water purifier by the siphon method to substitute for foreign equipment. the workers praise the students: "these little workers have high aspirations; they are clever and skilful. they really can do something."

RURAL TRADE

## Mobile Shop Serves Herdsmen on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Sept. 6, 1970)

a mobile shop on the inner mongolian grasslands has won warm praises from the poor and lower-middle herdsmen for its whole-hearted service. carrying tools and consumer goods on carts, the mobile service team of the trading corporation of chenglan banner of the inner mongolian autonomous region brings commodities to the homes of the herdsmen scattered over the vast desert despite heavy snow in winter, sandstorms in early spring or scorching sun in summer. the herdsmen warmly praise the team as "a red shop on the grasslands".

the team has nine members. they have toured the 16 pastoral people's communes and a state-run ranch in the banner, bringing goods to 420 settlements of the banner's 600 settlements on the grasslands. they have made eleven journeys in the past six months and more, the longest lasting 32 days and the shortest nine days. they brought to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen some 160 varieties of tools and consumer goods, including picks, hoes, shears, sickles, cloth and tea bricks.

apart from selling goods, they enthusiastically propagate mao tsetung thought wherever they go. the team attended the conference of the activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought of the inner mongolian autonomous region and was cited as a pace setter on the commercial front in the pastoral areas there.

with the help of the people's liberation army men supporting the left, the revolutionary workers of the trading corporation of chenglan banner set up a mobile service team during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the team sent commodities to the homes of herdsmen scattered over various places on the vast grasslands in accordance with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". when poor herdsman taoerhchi in his fifties bought a pick right at the door of his yurt, he was so moved that he could not find a word to express his emotion. he told comrades of the team: "in the old society, the profiteers also came to our place but they cheated us by making us barter away three sheep skins for a packet of matches or several sheep for a tea brick. after liberation, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi prevented the commercial department from serving the poor and lower-middle herdsmen well. now, you have followed chairman mao's instruction and fear no hardship in sending commodities to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. you must always advance along the great course charted by chairman mao exclamation" the words of the old herdsman profoundly educated the team members. together with the herdsmen, they launched revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they became more determined to take the brilliant images described by chairman mao in his three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as their examples in serving the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

one snowy morning on lunar new year's eve of last year, the service team was about to set out for paiyintuhumuhaote some 10 kilometres away but it could not find a horse for the cart. the team members got together and studied chairman mao's teaching: "these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." they concluded that they must act accordingly and do their utmost to deliver the tools and consumer goods to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen whatever the hardship or danger. so they carried the goods on their back and set out on foot.

the big snowstorm practically turned them into men of snow. but they were filled with strength and courage when they recalled chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and thought of the needs of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. crossing sand dunes and snow-bound pits, they finally reached paiyintuhumunaote with their goods.

once when the mobile service team was selling goods at the chakoszutai commune it charged the customers an extra cent for each tea brick owing to a writing mistake on the price tag. in all it sold 71 tea bricks and earned 71 extra cents. on discovering this mistake, tien yung-hsin, a p.l.a. man supporting the left in the corporation, and wang tsai-chung, chairman of the corporation revolutionary committee, initiated a wide discussion of the matter among the workers and staff.

some said: "we don't know to whom we sold the tea bricks. we charged the customers merely an extra cent for a piece. what does it matter if we don't return the money to the customers. besides, chakoszutai is more than 150 kilometres away. it would take two people several days to cover that distance. it's not worth going into such trouble."

having heard of this, tien yung-hsin first read out a quotation from chairman mao "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people. ... and if mistakes occur, they must be corrected -- that is what being responsible to the people means." then he continued: "comrades, we must take account of not only the economic results, but also the political results. one cent is a trifle in itself, but whether to send it back to the customer or not is a question concerning whether we socialist commercial workers serve the people whole-heartedly and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line conscientiously. we must return the money to the customers." little wang, a team member, said: "that's right. we must serve the people whole-heartedly and send the money back to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen exclamation"

in the next morning, pang teh-li, a p.l.a. man supporting the left, and little wang set out with the 71 cents and a letter of apology to the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. the pastoral area is a sparsely populated area where commune members live in scattered settlements. sometimes, they had to travel tens of miles on horse back to reach a settlement with only two or three yurts. the weather there is capricious. once when they were panting under the hot sun, it suddenly rained and they were wet to the skin. it was indeed very difficult for them to find a herdsman to return one cent to him. they finally fulfilled their task after a week of hard efforts, getting up early in the morning and going to bed late at night. the new working style of serving the people whole-heartedly they have displayed are warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALGERIA

### Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Algiers for Friendly Visit to Algeria

**(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 7, 1970)**

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min arrived here by plane today at the invitation of algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker for a visit to the seventh international fair to be opened here on september 11 and for a friendly visit to algeria.

algerian minister layachi yaker welcomed him at the airport.

chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang was also present.

## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Chinese Charge D'Affaires Office in Britain Gives Film Reception

**(NCNA-English London, Sept. 5, 1970)**

the chinese charge d'affaires office in britain gave a film reception recently at which two colour documentaries, "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" and "celebrating may day in spirit of unity and militancy", and a feature film "the heroic sons and daughters" were shown.

more than 200 british and other foreign progressive friends as well as those working for friendship with china attended the reception. after seeing the films, many friends expressed warm support for chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and hailed the current excellent situation of world revolution.

when the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao were seen on the screen mounting the tien an men rostrum with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and others, repeated warm applause burst out. the spectators were deeply moved by the fact that chairman mao, to support the revolutionary struggle of the world's people, personally attended the grand rally of the peking people immediately after he had issued the solemn statement. they were also deeply impressed by the scenes in which chairman mao, in high spirits, warmly waved to the masses at the rally time and again and cordially shook hands and talked with friends from various countries on the tien an men rostrum in the evening of may day.

having seen the films, many friends enthusiastically and excitedly talked of the great significance of chairman mao's

solemn statement. a british friend said that chairman mao's solemn statement is a document of great historic significance which encourages the revolutionary people all over the world to carry on their revolutionary struggles steadily.

a british worker said: chairman mao's statement and the grand rally and demonstration held by the chinese people constituted a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

after seeing the films, a number of asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain especially praised the brilliant thesis of chairman mao that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." an asian friend said: this brilliant thinking of chairman mao's tremendously inspires the fighting will of the people in asia, africa and latin america now struggling for national independence.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

## CAMBODIA

### Statement of the Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Severely Refutes Shameful Lies of Cheng Heng-Lon Nol-Sirik Matak

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)**

the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, cambodian head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, issued a statement on september 3, severely refuting the shameful lies of cheng heng-lon nol-sirik matak and company which smeared the just struggle of the cambodian patriotic army and people to resist u.s. aggression and save the country under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea. the statement reads in full as follows:

statement of the private secretariat of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea

when u.s. vice-president spiro agnew visited the cities where u.s. imperialism has set up by armed force fascist, militarist and anti-popular regimes at its pay and in its service (taipei, seoul, saigon, phnom penh and bangkok), the so-called "head of khmer state", cheng heng, had the audacity to affirm to his yankee master that "the war going on in cambodia is not a civil war" and was provoked by "the invasion by vietnamese communists".

the traitor cheng heng's shameful lie was exposed on the same day by the statement to the whole world made by mr. xavier baron, special correspondent of l'agence france presse, who had been recently released by the command of the khmer people's national liberation army under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea.

here, first of all, are excerpts from mr. baron's "diary" (see the paper "le monde", third page, august 28, 1970):

- "last monday ... (underline begins) the pro-sihanouk forces (underline ends) (underline is ours) of siemreap province set me free after 47 days of detention in their jungle."

- "(underline begins) a dozen cambodians (underline ends) under 30 years of age kept us under surveillance."

- "no hostility towards us, just the opposite. (underline begins) the young cambodians (underline ends) cracked jokes with us."

- "the peasants (underlined) have now dug trenches in the vicinity of all the farms in angkor region."

- "on august 16, lydie nicaise and alain clement were told that (underline begins) the liberation committee of siemreap province (underline ends) had decided to release them immediately."

- "monday, (august) 24 ... (underline begins) the young cambodians (underline ends) with whom we lived for many weeks smilingly saw us depart."

now, here are excerpts, in english, from a long a.f.p. dispatch from paris (august 28, 1970) entitled "among (underline begins) the soldiers of sihanouk (underline ends)":

"a (underline begins) young cambodian (underline ends), wearing a bush hat, was speaking to me in the yard of the farm where we had been held for two days, 'all the military you see here are (underline begins) soldiers of sihanouk (underline ends)', he said. the dozen or so young men he was referring to hardly seemed veteran fighters despite the chinese grenades hanging from their belts and the rifles over their shoulders.

"few in number when i was first detained in the angkor area, (underline begins) their number steadily increased (underline ends). during the first days i was guarded by a group of (underline begins) a dozen young cambodians (underline ends), all under 30 years of age. as the days turned into weeks, their numbers increased and in six weeks there may have been (underline begins) 100 of them (underline ends).

"most of them had (underline begins) rural backgrounds and came from the province of siemreap (underline ends). some of them had been workers... (underline begins) others were pedicab drivers (underline ends)...

"(underline begins) their attachment to prince sihanouk (underline ends) had been sentimental at first. but it changed as the weeks passed and the families they left behind working in rice paddies began to suffer from air attacks and sometimes to die in them.

"some of the guerrillas did not know the meaning of the terms 'marxism' and 'communism'. (underline begins) i am not a communist (underline ends), (underline is ours) these said, (underline begins) i am fighting for my prince (underline ends)."

"(underline begins) the guerillas have two enemies, the americans and generals lon nol and sirik matak (underline ends), the officers who overthrew prince sihanouk.

"when cannon fire could be heard, (underline begins) they would say 'boom-boom, lon nol' (underline ends); leaving trenches after an air-attack they would always point at the sky and shout 'americans, americans exclamation'"

"the guerilla's four duties:

1/- i promise to struggle against my country's enemies, particularly the americans, to protect its independence, neutrality and integrity.

2/- i promise to love my chief like a brother and to obey him.

3/- i promise to help the peasants, to give them what i find and to defend them if the enemy threatens their goods and crops.

4/- i promise to love cambodia and to struggle for prince sihanouk, our chief of state.

"(underline begins) their behaviour towards the population was irreproachable (underline ends). they paid immediately for any chicken or fruit they wanted. sometimes (underline begins) the family of one or another guerilla would send him a sack of rice or some meat (underline ends).

"when we left the farm for another place, every thing was put in order.

"the result was that (underline begins) the guerillas won the sympathy of the population.

"the guerillas moved freely through the province, when government (lon nol) troops stayed in their garrisons, through the town of siemreap and along the route (underline ends) leading to the thai frontier.

"they had cars, powerful motorcycles, motor powered bicycles and, especially, ordinary bicycles.

"(underline begins) all showed high morale, confidence and tenacity of purpose (underline ends).

"despite the daily risks, (underline begins) the pro-sihanouk young cambodians (underline ends) were good humoured and full of life."

and in conclusion, xavier baron writes: "(underline begins) the cambodian war ... is also a civil war (underline ends)."

this description is clear and thoroughly exposes the double-dealing of cheng heng, lon nol and sirik matak. in their propaganda, they have (in vain) done their utmost to make the world believe that they have won the support of the entire khmer people but what is seen in cambodia is just the opposite.

in this respect, the testimony given by mr. richard dudman, special correspondent of the american paper "st. louis post-dispatch", is very eloquent. here are some extracts from it:

"i saw the early development of what appears to be a cambodian people's movement, the front uni de la nation khmer, popularly known as funk. it is loyal, not to the shaky government of premier lon nol, but to norodom sihanouk ...

"... the cambodian countryside, where most of the population lives, is being radicalized and quickly turned into a massive dedicated and effective revolutionary base.

"... at each plantation or farmer's hut, we have seen evidence of allegiance to sihanouk and of its counter-point, extreme hatred of the united states and president nixon.

"... official u.s. descriptions of the guerilla war there as a simple case of aggression from north vietnam stood in the way of a sensible american approach, if one was possible at all.

"(underline begins) the war was far more than it appeared. it contained important elements of a civil struggle (underline is ours). there was an indigenous movement (underline ends); although, of course, with close ties to north vietnam.

"... the attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in cambodia".

this very eloquent testimony of the american richard dudman is all the more valuable as this reporter had lived for six weeks in a liberated zone far (underlined) away from the region of siemreap where the french xavier baron came.

the reports by two westerners perfectly agree (underlined) with each other, that is, the present war in cambodia has two characteristics: first, it is a (underline begins) war waged by the khmer people (underline ends) against the u.s. imperialist aggressor and destroyer of the national independence of cambodia; second, it is (underline begins) a civil war (underline ends) which sets all the khmer patriots, all the khmer peasants in particular, remaining loyal to prince sihanouk "father of the nation", against the anti-popular fascists, sanguinary traitors lon nol and company.

in their testimony no less brilliant, other non-communist westerners share the same opinion after they have visited the liberated sectors other than where messrs. baron and dudman lived.

let us cite mr. jean durieux and miss claude muller.

mr. jean durieux, special correspondent of "paris-match", saw the khmer people fighting resolutely against the traitorous lon nol clique from the day after the march 18 coup d'etat:

"on april 20 ... we learnt," wrote j. durieux, "of the existence of the national liberation front of kampuchea whose local responsible member, a cambodian, apparently very highly-placed in the hierarchy, explained to us the immediate objective: 'we want to wipe out lon nol, liberate the territory, capture phnom penh and restore sihanouk as head of government.'

"... we saw in the background dozens of fully armed soldiers, buttoned up in green uniforms pressed in the morning and (underline begins) wearing caps with portraits of sihanouk (underline ends). some of them were transporting rice on their bicycles and others setting out on operation ... local militiamen in black jackets 'ensure our security'."

still more recently, in august 1970, the french woman reporter claude muller of the paris weekly "le nouvel observateur" gives the following testimony: "we were continuing our way when, suddenly, some people appeared in the middle of the road, and signalled us to stop. we stopped. the armed group surrounded us... they were distinguished from the peasants we met a few minutes earlier only by their belts and arms. like the peasants, (underline begins) they are khmers (underline ends). their stature, their bearing and their language all indicated it...

"... everywhere around us we saw portraits of prince norodom sihanouk. we asked some questions. (underline begins) 'norodom sihanouk,' we were told, 'is the father of us all

(underline ends). he is coming back soon. we are waiting for him.'

"... a certain agitation reigned around us. trucks passed and repassed. they were loaded with fighters. we also saw for the first time some armed women. they looked very young...

"... at nightfall, we arrived in a village more important than the previous ones. we were put up in a large meeting room, under a large portrait of norodom sihanouk. people announced to us the visit of the commander of the west region. the village was seething with excitement. everyone put on clean and neat garments. some soldiers formed a guard of honour. (underline begins) the commander arrived. he was a khmer (underline ends). he wished that we'll have a pleasant recollection of our stay. it was nearly midnight. we were released, but people advised us to wait till daylight...

"at six o'clock in the morning, we got into the car. a cambodian in plain clothes accompanied us... he soon left us and disappeared into the forest after pointing the way to us with his hand... at noon, we were in phnom penh."

it can therefore be seen that the national united front of kampuchea exists everywhere in cambodia with the exception of phnom penh. its people's army is made up of khmers and supported by the entire people. it is in the midst of the people like "fish in the water".

this is what the regime of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak, running dogs of u.s. imperialism, desperately try to conceal from the eyes of the world. but whatever they do, they will not be able to prevent the truth from being revealed and thanks to the testimony of world significance, such as that of richard dudman (u.s.a.) and that of xavier baron (france). we have the honour of citing the following excerpts from a recent article by xavier baron (released by afp on august 30, 1970):

"while the people in siemreap live in an oppressive atmosphere in a city under martial law, (underline begins) the pro-sihanouk guerrillas (underline ends) have started to establish, (underline begins) in the zones controlled by them, (underline is ours), a people's administration (underline ends).

"on one side, a fortified city under a rigorous curfew... the city is dead at one p.m. the few restaurants of the city no longer serve meals. as to the shops, they close their doors one after another, numerous merchants of chinese origin having quitted the city and auctioned off their stocks.

"on the other side, life appears to be nearly normal on the rice fields and the hamlets...

"the government troops (i.e. those of lon nol) are stationed in the provincial capital..., it is the guns and planes that fight against guerrillas day and night...

"... the relation between cause and effect was rapidly established in the minds of the people between the deposition of the prince on the one hand and the outbreak of the war, the bombardments and the destructions on the other. while the bombardments and destructions were going on, the sihanoukists (underlined) launched a psychological action which gave rise to (underline begins) hostility toward the phnom penh government (underline ends).

"hence, the argument which has the greatest impact upon the minds of a naturaly peaceful people..., that is: 'with prince sihanouk, you had 16 years of peace'.

"little by little, the people are won over and provided with cadres by the guerrillas... (underline begins) 'the provisional administrative committees' (underline ends) are set up by the national united front of kampuchea (n.u.f.k.) at all levels: province, district, village and hamlet.

"at the end of june, said a member of the siemreap provincial committee, 50 out of the 102 districts in cambodia had elected their committees ... to be a candidate, one must be active in opposing the phnom penh government and integral, honest and enjoy the people's confidence.

"the work of the committees, according to (underline begins) this responsible sihanoukist (underline ends), is supervised by the people.

"all the directives from higher levels of the n.u.f.k. must be discussed and approved at meetings of the people. these meetings -- at least one every 15 days -- give the people an occasion to criticize the work of the committee. everyone is equal and there are no high dignitaries, he added. so the people see that they are the master of their destiny.

"one of the objectives of the n.u.f.k. is to arm the people. at present, (underline begins) the members of the n.u.f.k. (underline ends) told me, groups of armed self-defence militia have been formed in the villages."

the very objective testimony of messrs. richard dudman and xavier baron, whose intellectual honesty is worthy of salute, has unmasked sharply the base and false double-dealing of the lon nol clique according to which, there is neither civil war nor khmer resistance, neither a khmer people's army nor a people's administration of the n.u.f.k. in cambodia.

in their hearts, the anti-popular fascists of phnom penh know that the n.u.f.k. and the khmer people have defeated them in the provinces and are driving them into their "last ditch".

talking about u.s. vice-president mr. agnew's visit to phnom penh now a.f.p. of bangkok (cable of august 28) calls it, word for word, "(underline begins) the besieged khmer capital. (underline ends)"

agnew himself knows that combat units of the n.u.f.k. are within 10 kilometres of phnom penh. he was so worried about his security that during his visit to lon nol, he had his secret service and military personnel take strict measures in phnom penh. ian mackenzie, in a reuter dispatch dated august 28, wrote on this suoject:

"the visit, shrouded in secrecy until the very last minute, was conducted with rigorous security, american secret service men toting machine guns ringing the talks site while helicopter gunships whirred overhead."

lon nol affirms, however, that "the seven million khmer people are with him". if this is so, where were these seven million khmer people to protect his master agnew?

agnew affirms on his part that the army of lon nol has already "eliminated more than 50 per cent of the potential

of the adversary" and that "their bravery has aroused the admiration of the entire world" (sic).

if this is so, why did "u.s. secret service men" and "u.s. helicopters" come to replace the army of lon nol to ensure the security of phnom penh?

in fact the so-called "head of state" cheng heng admitted in his "toast" to his employer agnew that (we quote u.p.i. august 29) "we base all our hopes on the decision of his excellency the president of the united states to provide cambodia with aid to face the aggression ..."

a.f.p. confirms that the survival of the lon nol regime depends solely on nixon. it wrote, in effect: "the cambodian government is believed to have asked for a speed-up in the arrival of u.s. economic aid, because the situation in the capital has begun to deteriorate following (underline begins) communications disruptions with the rest of the country (underline ends) ..."

abdul razak, vice-premier of malaysia, errand boy of nixon, as "zealous" as the indonesian adam malik, affirmed shamelessly that the n.u.f.k. has not succeeded in controlling any part of khmer territory and that it is lon nol who is the "master" of this territory.

we ask this mister to read attentively this confession of the american john t. wheeler (in an a.p. cable dated august 28, 1970): "cambodia's rubber industry collapsed early and now this nation has been forced to stop exporting rice, both because of its own war stockpile needs and because (underline begins) so much of the country either is communist (i.e., n.u.f.k.) controlled or is too insecure to fare (underline ends) (underline is ours)."

in conclusion, we reproduce below the confession of a notorious accomplice of lon nol, the traitorous deputy danh sang, who announced to the world through the associated press, saigon (august 31, 1970) that in case samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and father of the khmer people, should return to the liberated zone in cambodia, his clique, henchmen of u.s. imperialism, would, without fail, ask its u.s. master to raze the whole part of cambodia where the prince would be. we quote verbatim a.p. of saigon "(underline begins) deputy danh sang asserted ... we would call on american b-52 bombers (underline is ours) to blow up the area where sihanouk would be (underline ends)".

this "cry from the heart" of danh sang shows the mortal fear of the lon nol clique for the eventual return of the legal head of state to the motherland, a proof of the total impotence of the army of khmer and saigon mercenaries in nixon's pay who are far from being "fish in the water among the khmer people"; and "last but not the least", it shows the horror of the treason and the criminal nature of the lon nol elements who, for the sake of "eliminating" the legitimate leader of the khmer nation, will stop at nothing and even have the heavy b-52's of the u.s.a. to reduce to ashes a part of the motherland with all its population and material wealth.

## CHINA AND CEYLON

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)**

vice-premier li hsien-nien today met mrs. theja gunawardhana, member of the executive committee of the ceylon-china friendship association and president of the ceylon afro-asian solidarity association, and had a cordial and friendly talk with her.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, wu hsiao-ta and yang chi.

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet for Speaker of Ceylonese House of Representatives Stanley Tillekeratne

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)**

vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening gave a banquet in honour of stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the house of representatives of ceylon.

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of ceylon in china, attended the banquet.

also present were chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned han nien-lung, yang kung-su and han hsu.

speaker stanley tillekeratne arrived in peking today after concluding his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

### Ceylonese Friend Mrs. Theja Gunawardhana Leaves Peking

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)**

mrs. theja gunawardhana, member of the executive committee of the ceylon-china friendship association and president of the ceylon afro-asian solidarity association, left here this afternoon for a visit to other parts of china.

seeing her off were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the other organizations concerned wu hsiao-ta, yang chi and wang hsiao-yi.

## Ceylonese Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)

the ceylonese economic delegation headed by tikiri banda ilangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

leading members of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of foreign trade, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, han nien-lung, chen teh-ho, fang ke, liu hsi-wen, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang lei and ting hsi-lin, and more than two thousand revolutionary people in the capital were present at the airport to warmly welcome in rain minister tikiri banda ilangaratne and members of the delegation: dr. jayantha bandara kelegama, permanent secretary of the ministry of foreign and internal trade; k.b. dissanayake, director of commerce under the ministry of foreign and internal trade; k. gunaratnam, chief accountant of the central bank; and d. ratnaweera, private secretary to the minister.

today peking airport flew the national flags of china and ceylon, and an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and ceylon prevailed. when minister ilangaratne and other distinguished ceylonese guests, accompanied by fang yi and others, met the welcomers, the airport was astir and resounded with the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. waving the national flags of china and ceylon and bouquets, the people shouted again and again: "a warm welcome to the ceylonese economic delegation exclamation" "salute to the ceylonese people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and ceylon exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

n. balasubramaniam, charge d'affaires ad interim and other members of the ceylonese embassy in china were also present at the airport.

the ceylonese economic delegation arrived in kwangchow yesterday. during their stay there, the distinguished ceylonese guests were honoured at a banquet given by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. on their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegates were warmly welcomed and seen off by yuan teh-liang and teng hsiu-fang, leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and hundreds of revolutionary people.

CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

## Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Congratulations to Third Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, congratulating the conference on behalf of the chinese government and people. the message reads in full as follows:

third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries

lusaka

on the occasion of the convocation of the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, i wish to extend congratulations to the conference on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

since the second conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries held in 1964, tremendous changes have taken place in the international situation. the struggles of the people of the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against the domination and division of the world by the "super powers" and against racial discrimination are mounting daily; many asian, african and latin american countries are advancing victoriously on the road of struggle to shake off colonial rule, win national independence and develop national economy. this development of events forcefully shows that the asian, african and latin american countries will certainly achieve continuous new victories in their struggles to win and safeguard national independence, if only they rely on their own strength, dare to fight and strengthen their unity.

the chinese government and people firmly stand together with the asian, african and latin american peoples and all the countries and people in the world that love national independence, and support their just struggles against imperialist aggression, oppression and interference and against racial discrimination. we hope that the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries will contribute to the asian, african and latin american people's struggle for unity against imperialism and against world domination by big powers. we wish success to the conference.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 7, 1970

**MALAYSIA**

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Praises Excellent Revolutionary Situation in South Vietnam

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)**

the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday warmly praised the south vietnamese army and people for having brought about an excellent revolutionary situation by responding to the militant call of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and through the close coordination of the cambodian and laotian peoples.

the radio said that the heroic south vietnamese people, following the testament of president ho chi minh, the great leader of vietnamese people, and bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of firm resolve to fight and to win and the infinite might of people's war, have brought about an excellent revolutionary situation through the barrel of a gun.

on the vast battlefields in south viet nam, the radio pointed out, the main forces, guerrillas and regional forces of the people's liberation armed forces, fight flexibly against the enemy in coordination with one another.

the radio said that since u.s. imperialism instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat and flagrantly dispatched u.s. troops to invade cambodia, thus expanding the war of aggression to the whole of indo-china, the heroic south vietnamese army and people together with the cambodian and laotian people have dealt heavier and heavier blows to the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys by responding to the militant call of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and through close coordination and mutual support.

from quang tri-thua thien-hue area to the delta of the mekong river, the radio said, the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces, taking advantage of the dispersion of the u.s. aggressors and the south vietnamese puppet troops caused by their invasion of cambodia, have constantly attacked the enemy and wiped out a great number of enemy effectives, thus giving vigorous support to the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

referring to the brilliant victories the south vietnamese army and people scored in the last few months, it said that at present, the situation of the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is getting better and better.

the south vietnamese people, strengthening their unity with the cambodian and laotian peoples, supporting one another and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties on the way of advance and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

## CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

### Press Conference Given by Korean Ambassador on 22nd Anniversary of Founding of Korean Democratic People's Republic

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)**

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, held a press conference for chinese and foreign correspondents at the korean embassy in peking today in connection with the forthcoming 22nd anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

ambassador hyun joon keuk reviewed at the press conference the brilliant fighting course the korean people had traversed under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade kim il sung during the 22 years since the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. from the very first day of its founding, he said, the democratic people's republic of korea had to defend the korean people's national independence, dignity and sovereignty in the fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, and its running dogs. he pointed out that the victory of korea's war for the liberation of the fatherland had defended the republic and its system of people's democracy and safeguarded peace in asia and the rest of the world. the victory also marked the starting point of the decline of u.s. imperialism, the ambassador said.

the ambassador spoke of the achievements made by the korean people in all spheres of socialist construction by adhering to the line of the korean workers' party concerning the establishment of an independent national economy. under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, the korean workers' party and the republic, he said, had given full play to the patriotic, selfless spirit and creative talents of the people and exploited and used the natural and other resources to the greatest possible extent. all this had laid the foundation for a solid, independent national economy and ensured that the national economy continued to advance at a high speed. in addition, the republic, he said, had strengthened its national defence and become an impregnable bulwark.

ambassador hyun joon keuk vehemently condemned u.s. imperialism for occupying south korea and turning the region into its colony and military base. the u.s. imperialist aggressors, he said, had brutally trampled under foot the korean armistice agreement and shipped into korea large numbers of tactical nuclear weapons, missiles and other genocidal weapons. at the same time, they were feverishly building and expanding military bases and installations. the ambassador condemned the pak jung hi clique for its crime of carrying out fascist suppression of the people of south korea in collusion with u.s. imperialism.

he pointed out that the recent clamour of the u.s. imperialists about "curtailing" their aggressor troops forcibly occupying south korea was a mere smokescreen. it was intended to legalize the u.s. imperialist occupation of south korea and step up preparations for a new war. the u.s. imperialists were not only attempting to launch a new war in korea, but were intensifying their aggression and war activities in the whole of asia.

the ambassador strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists for reviving and re-arming japanese militarism and using it as their "shock brigade" for aggression in asia. he condemned japanese militarism for relying on u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to fulfill its desire for aggression.

the korean people, the ambassador stressed, would surely carry the struggle against their sworn enemies u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end, accomplish the cause of national liberation and reunify their fatherland.

ambassador hyun joon keuk said that the people of korea and china who had jointly waged protracted struggles against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism were today standing on the same front. they would continue to fight shoulder to shoulder against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism to the very end.

the ambassador reiterated that the korean people would actively support the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their heroic and just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the defence of the independence and freedom of their countries.

## CHINA AND PALESTINE

### Palestine Special Envoy Visits Chiaochuanghu Brigade on Peking's Outskirts

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)**

housni younes, special envoy of yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, chairman of the central committee of the organization and official spokesman of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), and madame housni younes today visited the chiaochuanghu brigade in shunyi county, peking, in the company of ho ying, a leading member of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

hamdi manmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, was with special envoy housni younes during the visit.

on their arrival at the brigade, they were greeted by the commune members who beat drums and gongs and held a streamer saying: "firmly support the just struggles of the palestinian and other arab peoples against the u.s.-israeli aggressors exclamation"

the welcoming crowd shouted slogans and gave a warm welcome to the palestinian comrades-in-arms from the front of anti-u.s. struggle in the middle east.

a representative of the militia of the chiaochuanghu brigade told special envoy housni younes and others how the people of chiaochuanghu, with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle, had held high the great red banner of chairman mao's theory of people's war and waged flexible tunnel warfare to wipe out enemy troops during the war of resistance against japanese

aggression and the war of liberation. then special envoy housni younes and others visited part of the tunnels in which people of chiaochuanghu fought against the enemies.

special envoy housni younes and the other guests held a discussion with representatives of the militia of the chiaochuanghu brigade in the afternoon.

## CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

### Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet Welcoming Delegation of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1970)**

vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces led by lawyer trinh dinh thao, president of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and vice-president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

attending the banquet on invitation were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and members of the embassy; bui tan linh, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and his wife.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, was present.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of fighting unity between the people of china and viet nam.

in his speech vice-premier li hsien-nien extended, on behalf of the chinese people and government, the warmest welcome to the distinguished south vietnamese guests from the front of the struggle against u.s. aggression.

he praised the vietnamese people as a dauntless heroic people. he said: "encountered with brutal aggression by u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious imperialism in the world, the 14 million south vietnamese people, led by the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, have followed the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh's teaching 'so long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away'. displaying dauntlessness and revolutionary heroism, the entire nation has risen in struggle. they have formed the broadest national united front, persisted in waging people's war, resisted over one million u.s.-puppet and satellite troops, smashing the enemy's military attacks and political schemes one after another and winning brilliant victory. in this way they have set a brilliant example for the world that 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat

a big'. the chinese people feel immensely proud of having such heroic brothers and comrades-in-arms."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the situation in the indo-chinese region today is becoming more and more favourable to the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos who were fighting the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and unfavourable to the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. in south viet nam, the nixon government's scheme to 'vietnamize' its war of aggression against viet nam is going bankrupt with each passing day. everywhere in the cities and countryside, the u.s. aggressors were badly battered. in laos, the people's armed forces have grown in struggle, the liberated areas have been constantly expanded, and u.s. imperialism and the rightist clique have met with one defeat after another. in cambodia, under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the national united front of kampuchea, the people's armed forces have grown rapidly and the situation of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has developed at a very great speed. in just four months and more, two-thirds of the country's territory was liberated. u.s. imperialism is now encircled ring upon ring by the people of indo-china and the rest of the world and it has never been in such a predicament and isolation as today."

the vice-premier expressed confidence that the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos who are closely united under the fighting banner of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, supporting each other, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persisting in protracted people's war, would surely win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism, the destinies of the peoples of china and viet nam are closely linked. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought, have consistently and resolutely followed the great leader chairman mao's teaching: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area.' they regard the struggle of the vietnamese people as their own and give all-out support to the vietnamese people and to the three indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until the u.s. aggressors are completely defeated".

lawyer trinh dinh thao pointed out in his speech that the vietnamese people were winning ever greater victories in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces was now struggling for the noble cause of the vietnamese nation -- liberating the south, defending and building up the socialist north and proceeding to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

he said that the victory of the vietnamese nation in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation was obvious. u.s. imperialism was doomed to failure. but it was still obdurate and cunning. after having suffered heavy defeats in both south and north viet nam, it intensified its special warfare in laos and flagrantly invaded cambodia, thus extending the war to the whole of indo-china in an attempt to turn indo-china into its military base for aggression against other asian countries.

the more u.s. imperialism was desperately floundering, the more it would meet with utter defeat, he pointed out. the people of the three indo-chinese countries were now united more closely than ever. their unity was as solid as a bastion of iron. faithful to the well-known joint statement of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, they were advancing triumphantly and winning ever greater brilliant victories.

lawyer trinh dinh thao thanked the chinese people for their tremendous support for the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. "this support", he said, "helps us grasp the meaning of these immortal words of the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh: 'profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers.' our current visit to china has enabled us to understand better the meaning of these words from chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people and close comrade-in-arms of the vietnamese people: 'the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area'."

in conclusion, lawyer trinh dinh thao said that the vietnamese people were determined to unite still more closely with the people of cambodia and laos and go all out to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors, achieve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the people of the three indo-chinese countries and make real contributions to the cause of the struggle of all nations against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to peace and social progress.

present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, shih liang, chuang hsi-chuan and nu tzu-ang; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the china-viet nam friendship association including han nien-lung, chung yu-yi, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, li chi-huang, chang jui-yun, chuan chih-pang, chen chieh and yu li-chun.

## CHINA AND UGANDA

### Protocol to Agreement on Sino-Uganda Economic-Technical Cooperation Signed in Uganda

**(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 6, 1970)**

the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of uganda was signed in entebbe, uganda, yesterday, according to a report from uganda.

the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in uganda and the secretary of treasury of the uganda ministry of finance signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the chinese and uganda governments was signed in peking in april, 1965.

## US

### US Unemployment Rate Continues to Rise

**(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1970)**

pounded by economic crisis, the united states experienced a continued rise in unemployment in august coupled with a continued drop in the workers' real wages, according to a washington report. the life of the working people has thus become more miserable.

the obviously watered-down figures released by the u.s. labor department on september 4 show that u.s. unemployment last month inched up to a near six year high of 5.1 per cent of the country's work force. it was 3.5 per cent in august last year and 3.9 per cent at the beginning of this year. the u.s. labor department admitted that the factory work week had declined as a result of the continuing economic slowdown. this means that the number of the semi-unemployed has further increased.

meanwhile, the real wages of the american workers continue to decline. as a result of the resolute struggle of the american working class, the workers' nominal wages went up slightly in the past year (the u.s. labor department figure shows that the workers' average wage in august was 4.8 per cent above a year ago). but prices rose by about 6 per cent because of last year's vicious development of inflation. consequently, the workers' actual purchasing power was lower than a year ago.

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